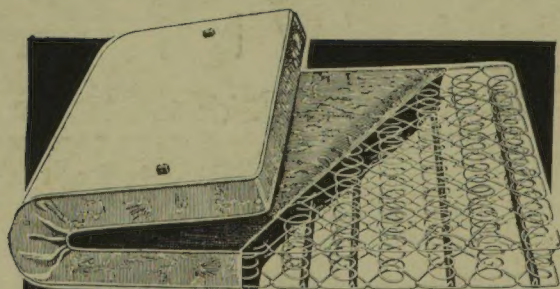


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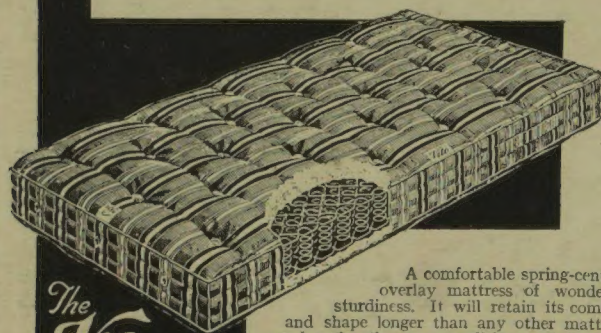


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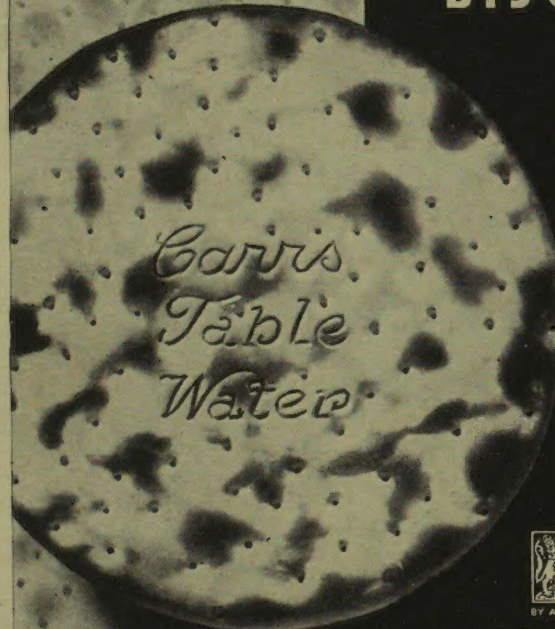
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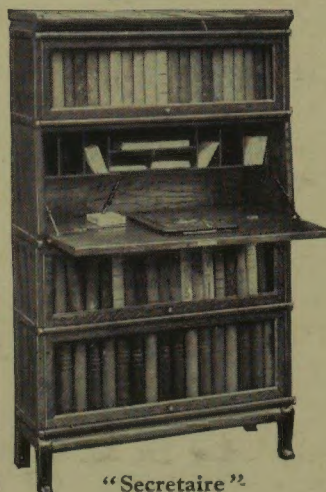
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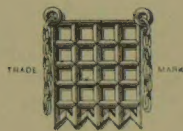
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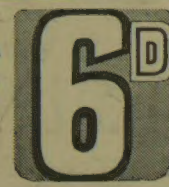
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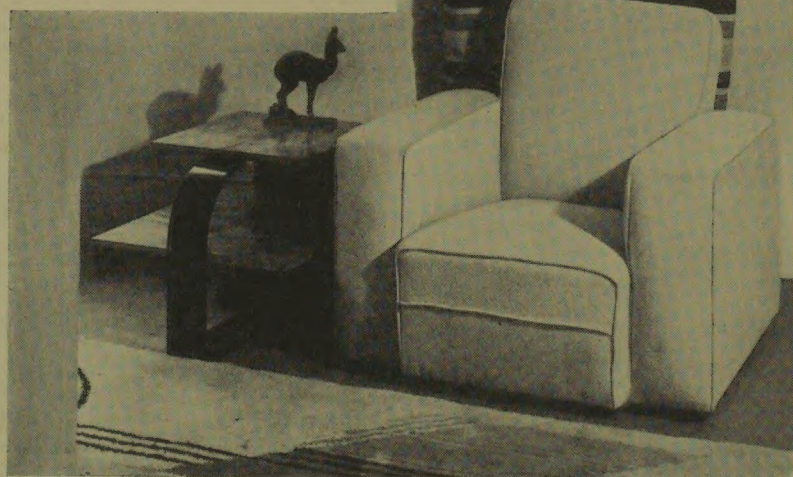
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FOREWORD: BY SIR ALGERNON ASPINALL, C.M.G., C.B.E.,
AUTHOR OF "THE POCKET GUIDE TO THE WEST INDIES."

In the following pages Mr. Edward E. Long describes in his usual happy style some of the many amenities which Bermuda, and the West Indian Islands to the South, offer to visitors. In one respect Bermuda is especially to be envied—its coral roads are as perfect as they are quiet and charming, and the traffic on them is such that there can be no better haven of rest than that group of sun-flooded islands. Jamaica and Barbados, the two West Indian Colonies with which Mr. Long deals specifically, though separated from one another by nearly a thousand miles of sea, possess in common a delightful tropical atmosphere and the cooling north-east trade winds, which blow without ceasing in the winter months, tempering the heat of the sun. All three Colonies have ample hotel accommodation of a character which should satisfy even the most fastidious, and all three provide forms of recreation in abundance for visitors, including bathing in the sea and sun from peerless coral strands, tennis, golf, cricket, yachting, and riding. Within the space at my disposal it is not possible to dwell on the charms of climate and scenery of those Colonies, but Mr. Long does that very effectively. I should, however, like to stress the fact that in those happy islands the English pound is always worth twenty shillings, and, consequently, visitors are not harassed by difficulties of exchange! Those readers of "The Illustrated London News," who decide to visit Bermuda and the West Indies this winter will certainly have no cause to regret their decision.

JAMAICA—A WEST INDIAN PARADISE.

SEEN from the sea as you approach the beautiful harbour of Kingston, Jamaica is indeed a lovely land. Here are green-clad hills meeting the sea with a rocky coastline; there the waves break gently on a palm-fringed beach of white sand; beyond, on a low-lying plain, light-coloured buildings glisten in the sunshine amongst a dense mass of foliage, flanked by gently-rising ground, backed by hill-ramparts which guard the approach to great mountain ranges—the far-famed Blue Mountains—the lofty heights of which are lost amongst the clouds.



HAPPY NEGROES IN JAMAICA: A PICTURESQUE SCENE NEAR KENT VILLAGE.
Photograph by A. Duberly and Son.

And these are but the first impressions of the beauty of Jamaica. Amongst those mountains you will find the most exquisite scenery—fertile valleys, deep ravines, fast-flowing streams dashing from boulder to boulder between banks mantled in green, and escarpments of rugged grandeur. Along the northern coast are bluffs of terraced limestone and tall cliffs, jungle-clad from base to summit, between which green river waters flow out into a sapphire sea, and blue lagoons, the quintessence of tropic charm, which once gave secure shelter to the pirates of the Spanish Main. In the island's centre are vast upland plains, wide, open country, with rolling downs; and west of these a wild tract of limestone hills, thickly wooded, with precipitous gorges and fantastic stalactitic caves; whilst along Jamaica's shores are sandy bays securely sheltered from heavy seas by coral reefs, against which the long rollers break incessantly in masses of foam.

There is also a beauty of the fertile lands on which grow those products of the Tropics for which Jamaica is justly famed—ginger and allspice, coffee and cacao, coconuts and cassava, sugar-cane, oranges, limes, grape-fruit, and bananas. It is a very refreshing sight to see a large plantation of banana trees, with their long leaf-sheaths of delicate green gently stirred by a tropic breeze; and it is fascinating indeed to look down upon a waving sea of coconut-palms, or of sugar-cane. Groves of orange and citrus fruit delight the eye at all times, and to gaze from afar upon hillsides glistening white with the fragrant bloom of the coffee plant is to experience a thrill that is very real.

In a Jamaican forest, where there are noble trees of cedar, mahogany, logwood, satinwood, rosewood, and ebony, the giant cotton tree o'ertopping them all, with many species of palm—notably the screw palm and palmetto royal—wonderful colouring is often to be seen: golden bronze of the star-apple tree, rose of the anatta, pale blue of the lignum vitae, yellow of the ebony, and purple portulaca; whilst orchids of vivid and varying hue hang in trailing festoons from the branches of trees and splash the ground with blossom where they have clustered on fallen trunks,

and ferns in amazing variety and luxuriance add their graceful beauty to the scene.

And in this paradise of natural beauty there is no snag, for the island has no savage wild animals and no venomous snakes. There are beautiful birds—black and yellow-billed parrots, orange and blue quits, golden swallows, todies and streamer-tailed

humming-birds, the aurora warbler, the tinkling grackle, and the Jamaican nightingale; and butterflies, moths, and dragonflies of gorgeous colouring. Amongst the many kinds of fishes are the yellow-tail, with pale azure back and broad bands of deep yellow along each side; the hind, studded with scarlet spots on a greyish-white ground; and the dog-tooth snapper, of

THE CHARM OF WEST INDIAN & BERMUDAN ISLANDS

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.



ON THE RIO COBRE RIVER—NOT FAR FROM SPANISH TOWN, JAMAICA:
A PARADISE FOR THE VISITOR BENT ON HOLIDAY-MAKING.

Photograph by A. Duberly and Son.

From the point of view of climate, Jamaica is especially favoured, since, although it is within the Tropics, its coastal resorts have their heat tempered by cooling breezes from the sea by day and by a land wind at night; whilst the upland plains of the interior possess a climate which differs little from that of England in the summer-time, and high up in the Blue Mountains a fire is a necessity at night! Another climatic attraction is the light rainfall during the winter months, from November to March, the period when Jamaica has most visitors, and the most agreeable months by far, for the prevailing wind—the north-east trade—is the coolest, the air is less humid, there is constant sunshine, and the atmosphere is often quite bracing.

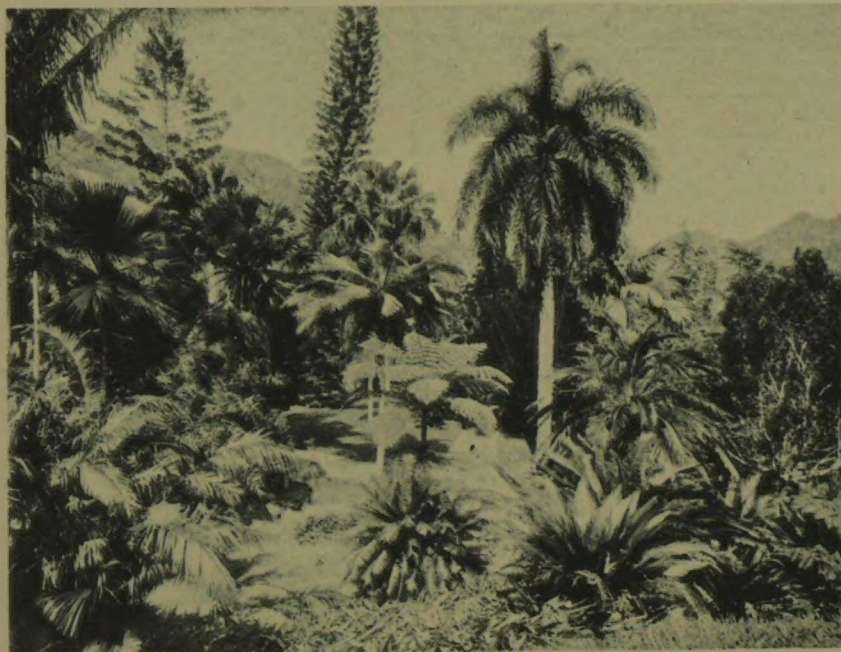
Jamaica has considerable historic charm. Celts of polished stone, pottery, and wooden images are found,

A MESSAGE FROM SIR EDWARD DENHAM, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

Jamaica lends itself to an exuberance of enthusiastic eulogy which it is difficult to contain in a short message for inclusion in the West Indies Supplement. The beauty of the scenery throughout the Colony, particularly in its hills, lagoons, rivers, and inlets, affords a great variety of attractions for the visitor, who can enjoy them in a delightful climate and escape the winter months of Europe. The great historical interest which Jamaica possesses in its close relations with the great explorers from the time of Christopher Columbus, with the great Admirals—Nelson, Rodney, Benbow—all of whom spent considerable time in Jamaica, affords material and places to study in the hours which can be spared from the attractions of travel, sea and sun bathing, and sport in this Island. "The Illustrated London News" renders a service to the West Indies and to its readers at home in the issue of this Supplement. Their reward lies in the appreciation which they are bound to receive in the services rendered, the attractions to be explored, the holidays to be enjoyed in a part of the British Empire which can compete with any part of the world in its manifold charms.

(Signed) EDWARD DENHAM.

white, with six transverse dark bands, each belly-scale of golden lustre, and rich yellow fins. These lovely fishes are among those most esteemed for the table, and, with the calipeva, or Jamaica salmon, the kingfish, mullet, and snappers, afford the angler very good sport. Natural history curiosities in Jamaica are whistling frogs and oysters that grow on trees; only let it be known that the trees in question are mangrove trees, and that the oysters can be picked only at low tide!



THE MAGNIFICENCE OF JAMAICAN SCENERY: TROPICAL VEGETATION AT THE CASTLETON GARDENS, IN THE WAG WATER VALLEY.—[Photo. by A. Duberly and Son.]

and rock-carvings and rock-pictures exist of the Arawaks who once inhabited Jamaica in large numbers, but who were exterminated on the advent of the Spaniards, after the discovery of the island by Columbus on his second voyage. On the shores of the parish of St. Ann you may see the small cove where Columbus drove ashore, on his fourth and last voyage, his weather-beaten and worm-eaten caravels, and where he lay for a whole year awaiting relief. It was at Ocho Rios that Cristobal Arnauld de Ysassi, who had surrendered the island to Generals Penn and Venables, sent out by Cromwell, landed again and was defeated finally by General D'Oyley, and the Spanish domination of Jamaica has left its impress on the island in such place-names as Spanish Town (Villa de la Vega), the capital until 1870; Agua Alta, now known as Wag Water; such rivers as the Rio Cobre, Rio Grande, Rio Bueno, Rio Nuevo, Rio Minho and the Rio del Oro, and the Boca de Agua, now corrupted into Bog Walk!

In the latter part of the seventeenth century, Port Royal, at the entrance to Kingston Harbour, was the headquarters of the buccaneers and one of the richest places in the world—until it was overwhelmed by an earthquake in the year 1692. At the Fort of old Port Royal, which survived the earthquake, Nelson was in command in 1778; his arms are there, emblazoned on a panel over a doorway, and a plaque on a wall adjacent commemorates his name. Gallant Benbow was brought back to Port Royal to die of his wounds, and lies buried in Kingston Parish Church; and on the Healthshire Hills Rodney once had his lookout. It was from Jamaica, too, that Sir Henry Morgan operated with singular success against Spaniards and pirates alike.



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JAMAICA—A WEST INDIAN PARADISE.—(Continued.)

JAMAICA is exceedingly well organised for the visitor. It has over three thousand miles of good main roads, enabling one to visit every interesting part of the island by motor-car, and there is a Government railway connecting Kingston, on the south side, with north-eastern and north-western parts. Although the roads wind in and out among the mountains, giving access to the island's finest scenery, the gradients are easy and motoring is very pleasurable. Arrangements for visitors are in charge of an Official Tourist Bureau, in Kingston, under the auspices of the Jamaica Tourist Trade Development Board, and enquiries made always meet with the utmost attention.

Kingston, Jamaica's capital, with one of the finest natural harbours in the world, is a fine, well-built town of imposing public buildings and wide thoroughfares, lined with up-to-date shops where one can purchase all that is necessary for a stay in the



BATHING IN JAMAICA: THE ANIMATED SCENE ON THE BEACH NEAR THE DOCTOR'S CAVE BATHING CLUB, AT MONTEGO BAY—THE "LIDO OF JAMAICA."

island; and there are excellent garages, with good touring cars for hire. The suburbs, stretching on gradually rising ground to the hills, are remarkable for their beautiful homes. Kingston has splendid facilities for recreation and amusement, with a golf-course, ample provision for tennis, good bathing at Bournemouth Bath, two race-courses, a theatre, cinemas, and several clubs; whilst social life is bright. A feature of hospitality in Kingston—or anywhere else in Jamaica—is that wonderful concoction known as "Planter's Punch," and, made with fine old Jamaica rum, from the House of Myers, it is the king of cocktails!

There are several good hotels in Kingston, notably the Myrtle Bank. A little way out, a ten-minute drive by taxi, standing on a plateau 600 ft. above sea-level, in the midst of spacious and delightful grounds flanked with tree-clad hills, and with its own



ONE OF JAMAICA'S PALM-FRINGED BEACHES: THE PRIVATE BATHING-PLACE OF THE SHAW PARK HOTEL AT OCHO RIOS.—[Photo. by Shaw Park Hotel.]

eighteen-hole golf-course, tennis courts, and swimming-pool, is Constant Spring, luxuriously appointed, and the most modern hotel in Jamaica—an ideal hostelry; whilst the Manor House Hotel, not far distant, with lovely gardens, is another charming place of residence. These hotels are near to Knutsford Park race-course, and to the Liguanea Club, for tennis and golf; also to the beautiful Hope Botanic Gardens.

Most enjoyable motor tours may be made from Kingston. One of the finest is across the Blue Mountains, by way of Hardwar Gap (4000 ft.), where the views are magnificent, and then down the beautiful Buff River Valley to the coast at Buff Bay; on to Annotto Bay; returning along the Wag Water Valley, where the scenery is fantastic in its variety, and one is able to visit the lovely Castleton Botanic Gardens, a wonderful example of tropical luxuriance in a setting of exquisite charm. Another interesting run is to historic Spanish Town, passing the old "Ferry Inn," referred to by Lady Nugent in her "Journal" (a new edition of which has just been published by the West India Committee), and the enormous silk cotton tree which figures in "Tom Cringle's Log"; and just beyond Spanish Town is the beautiful gorge of the Rio Cobre, known as Bog Walk.

Jamaica has two spas, Milk River and, curiously, Bath. Both possess thermal waters of high therapeutic value, and have long been a resort for visitors. Port Antonio,

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a charming little town on the north coast, is the centre for some of Jamaica's finest coastal scenery (the Blue Hole lagoon), and for rafting down the Rio Grande, between high cliffs of limestone rock, and over rapids sufficiently exciting to give one a pleasurable thrill. Near Ocho Rios, the Shaw Park Hotel, 500 ft. up, with grounds extending to the sea, a private bathing beach, gardens which are some of the loveliest I have ever seen, and its own tennis courts and swimming-pool, and where H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester stayed when in Jamaica, is a most delightful hotel. From there you can visit Fern Gully, a natural gorge of amazing beauty, where ferns of immense size and in bewildering variety grow in extraordinary profusion; see the Roaring River Falls, where water pours in silvery cascades over masses of broken rock, between banks of moss and palm; and bathe at Dunn's River, by the sea-shore, in the waters of a tiny mountain torrent which splashes over wide terraces to the golden sands below.

Jamaica's premier bathing resort, where T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Kent spent part of their honeymoon tour, is Montego Bay, which lies, embowered amongst palms, on a bay flanked with high hills, with a beach of silvery-white sand and calm, sapphire-tinted waters, protected from the open sea by coral reefs, against which great waves are ever lashing themselves into foam. Here the bathing is ideal, for the beach is a gently shelving one and perfectly safe, the water is clear and buoyant, the brilliant



A DELIGHTFUL RESORT IN JAMAICA: A STRIKING VIEW OF CONSTANT SPRING HOTEL, IN THE MIDST OF LOVELY GROUNDS WITH THE HIGH HILLS FOR A BACKGROUND.

sunshine can be enjoyed to the full—for one is fanned by a constant cool breeze from the sea—and all the luxury of a modern seaside resort is to be found at the Doctor's Cave Bathing Club.

Montego Bay has a number of hotels and guest-houses, of which the largest and finest is the Hotel Casa Blanca, with a most attractive situation on the edge of low cliffs, its own tennis, dancing, and sea-bathing, and charming arrangements for dining in the open air, underneath the starry tropic sky! There are rooms with balconies overlooking the sea, and in the pretty grounds adjoining the hotel are several private villas, which can be hired by visitors. Another hostelry, with a very agreeable situation, on the highest point of the hill overlooking the bay, is Richmond Hill Inn, one of the old-time Jamaican mansions, built for comfort, coolness, and quietude, and converted into an up-to-date hotel, with tastefully laid-out grounds. The Ethelhart Hotel is in a good position near the Doctor's Cave beach. There is a delightful Country Club at Montego Bay—the St. James's—with golf and tennis. Other attractions are riding, sailing, and fishing; the social life of the place is distinctly bright.



BOURNEMOUTH BATH: A WELL-KNOWN BATHING AND SEASIDE RESORT NOT FAR FROM KINGSTON, THE CAPITAL OF JAMAICA.—[Photo. by Canadian National Railways.]

A good service to Jamaica (Kingston) is offered by Fyffes Line, which has steamers leaving Bristol every fortnight throughout the year, and in connection with which special fares are quoted for the round trip, giving a month at sea and five days in Jamaica, in which hotel and shore excursion charges are included; there are also calls by this service at Bermuda. Another regular service to Jamaica (Kingston) is that of the Pacific Line from Liverpool, calling at Bermuda, Nassau, and Havana.

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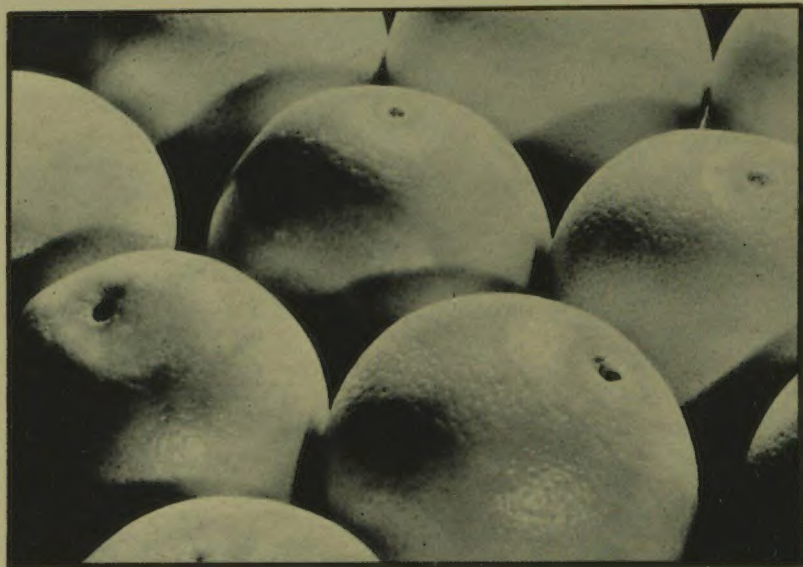
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COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN JAMAICA.

THE total value of exports from Jamaica during the year 1934 was £3,219,072, including re-exports, and the list shows that bananas still form by far the most remunerative portion of the export trade, with a total value of £1,665,082, representing just under 16 million stems, as compared with 10½ million stems in 1933, valued at £1,018,476. This recovery, despite the hurricane which struck the island in 1933, illustrates the resiliency of banana cultivation, and though it is expected that the two recent severe storms will be heavily felt as regards this year's crop, it is thought that the 1936 output will not be affected materially. For the past seven years, growers in Jamaica have been assured of a sale for their bananas regardless of conditions abroad, good or bad, and this has resulted in increased cultivation, and in far better attention being given to existing cultivations; so that, notwithstanding the ravages of Panama disease, it is anticipated that in future the Jamaica banana crop will not fall far short of 24 million stems annually.

Next on the list are sugar and rum, which, taken together, reached a value of £583,963, a striking increase in value as compared with last year's exports—of £472,568, rum exports jumping from £48,273 to £135,803. At present there are thirty-four sugar estates operating, of varying size and capacity. The three largest have a capacity of 10,000 tons of sugar; the smallest usually produces under 500 tons, and those between vary, ranging from 2000 to 5000 tons. The future of the Jamaican sugar industry is to a large extent bound up with that of the Empire's sugar policy as a whole, and it is dependent on whatever steps may be taken, in the face of over-production by Cuba, and other foreign-producing countries, to prevent the present uneconomic price of raw sugar in the free markets of the world from falling to ruinous levels. The Empire does not yet produce sufficient sugar to supply the United Kingdom and Canada, and certain quantities of foreign sugar must still, of necessity, enter those markets; but the Colonies and Dominions, together with U.K. beet sugar, are fully capable of supplying all their requirements, and would certainly do so within the near future, if an economic price-level, which would enable the development of the various Empire sugar industries, could be attained.

Coffee comes third, with a value of £168,091, a decrease of about £50,000, due to the market for the well-known Blue Mountain coffee having depreciated considerably; whilst Kenya coffee competes keenly in the Canadian market with Jamaican ordinary coffee. Logwood extracts and logwood are fourth, with a total of £110,493, or nearly £60,000 less in value than 1933 exports. Coconuts rank next, with a value of £96,747. Actually this is Jamaica's third most important crop, but many nuts are



SUGAR PLANTING IN JAMAICA: THE LARGE SUGAR REFINERY OF THE GRAY'S INN SUGAR ESTATE, WITH PLANTATIONS OF COCONUTS ABOUT IT.

Photograph by Canadian National Railways.

used for domestic purposes in Jamaica. The exports are almost wholly nuts, and 75 per cent. go to New York, to desiccated-coconut manufacturers. In spices, pimento showed an increase of over £26,000 in value, totalling £96,348 (the Jamaican liqueur known as Pimento dram deserves to be far better known in this country), and ginger exports actually totalled £64,579, as against £31,046 in 1933.

In citrus fruits, grape-fruit showed a big increase on 1933 figures, 16,736,562 fruits having been exported, with a value of £78,370, as against 11,866,259, value £60,645; but, on the other hand, orange exports fell from 92,501 boxes, valued at £42,835, in 1933, to 78,555 boxes, value £32,572. This is probably a temporary set-back only, since Jamaica is geographically well situated for supplying both the English and Canadian markets, and climatic and soil conditions are so favourable that citrus production is a most promising industry. By propagation of suitable varieties and selection of grove lands, a crop can be produced for marketing every month in the year. Prior to the start of the Jamaica Citrus Producers' Association, few, if any, scientific methods were adopted in growing, packing, or marketing the fruit; but the Association has brought about a reduction in freight rates and has made a vast improvement in the industry, and it is now paying particular attention to the production of Marsh Seedless grape-fruit and oranges of a type that can be marketed throughout the year. Jamaica also produces a seeded type of grape-fruit, the quality and flavour of which surpass the ordinary varieties, which cannot be too widely known in this country.

Jamaica's valuable exports give her million population a good spending-power, and her imports in 1934 amounted to £4,777,069, of which £1,809,917 represented imports from this country, main items being cotton piece goods, £231,677; boots and shoes, £104,728; flour, £101,393; cement, £54,966; silk manufactures, £37,201; woollen manufactures, £35,682; and wearing apparel, £34,393. Imports for 1933 totalled £4,367,843.

It is interesting to note that a scheme is afoot to deepen Kingston Harbour, to allow entry for vessels with a 38-ft. maximum draught, and Port Antonio Harbour for vessels of 27-ft. draught, which should be a considerable aid to Jamaican trade. Attention may also be called to the fact that his Majesty's Trade Commissioner's Office in Jamaica collects and distributes all kinds of commercial intelligence for the benefit of the manufacturing and exporting firms of this country, which applies not only to Jamaica, but also to the Bahamas and to British Honduras.

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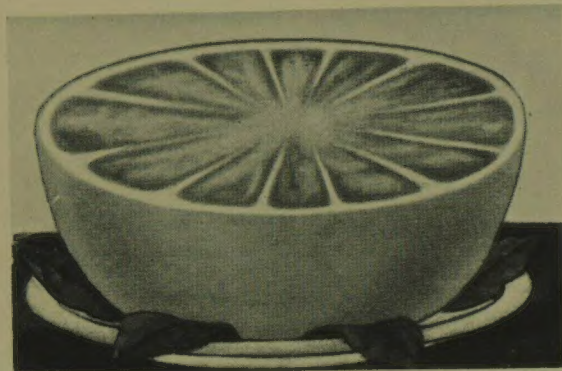
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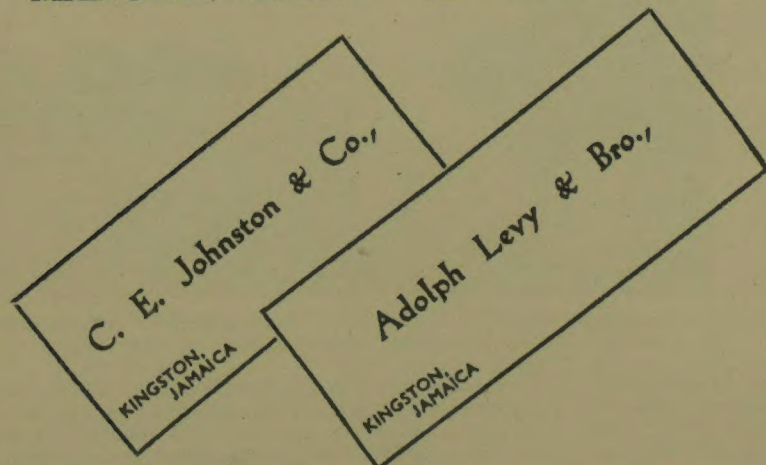
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BARBADOS—AND ITS BATHING BEACHES.

A GLANCE at a map of the West Indies shows the favoured situation of the island of Barbados, lying on the very edge of the blue Caribbean Sea, the most easterly of all the West Indian isles, and therefore the one nearest to the Mother Country. The great advantage this confers, apart from that of reducing considerably the duration of the ocean passage, is that Barbados feels the full force of that healthful wind in these latitudes known as the north-east trade-wind, a wind that blows steadily throughout the winter months, and so cools the tropic air, as to render it delightful and invigorating.

Barbados is so small—it is slightly larger than the Isle of Wight—that there is never any fear of the trade-wind



A FINE SPOT FOR SURF-BATHING AT BARBADOS: GREAT ROLLERS BREAKING ON THE BEACH AT BATHSHEBA.

Photograph by E. E. Long.

failing to reach every part of it; and it is so fashioned that bathing in all of its forms can be enjoyed to perfection. On the south-west coast, conveniently near to Bridgetown, the capital and chief port, there are the most delightful beaches, of firm, golden sand, shelving very gently seawards, and smooth water, with a temperature of just over 70 degrees, and so buoyant that swimming is rendered extremely easy. There is radiant sunshine every day, with a refreshing sea breeze, and to enhance the splendid natural facilities of the place, the Aquatic Club has its headquarters here, luxuriously designed for the benefit of bathers, and its attractions include a long pier, to which one can swim out, land, and have a drink! On the pier, too, in addition to the excellent refreshment lounge, is a dance hall, and films are shown. Altogether, the Barbados Aquatic Club is the most up-to-date and enterprising aquatic concern I encountered during my sojourn in the West Indies.

There are several other similar bathing-beaches along the southern coast; on the south-eastern coast, at Crane, there is good surf-bathing, and this is obtained at its best at Bathsheba, on the eastern coast, where the scenery is wild and rugged, and great rollers break on the rocky shore in masses of foam. There is fine yachting in Carlisle Bay, off Bridgetown Harbour, under the auspices of the Royal Yacht Club; good sea-fishing is available, and the possibilities include dolphin, barracuda, king-fish, mullet, and flying-fish. The last-named are one of the specialities of Barbados.



A PICTURESQUE SIDE OF BARBADOS: A SCENE ON A SUGAR ESTATE; SHOWING ONE OF THE OLD WINDMILLS WHICH WERE FORMERLY USED FOR POWER.

figuring freely on the breakfast-table, and very good they are. There is a native fleet of fishing-boats which puts out to sea for flying-fish every day, and it is one of the sights of Barbados to watch its return.

Barbados is a coral-girt island, with high hills, almost in the centre, which top 1000 ft., and from these the ground drops, in well-defined ridges, until it becomes almost level near the sea, except on the east and south-east coast, where there is lofty ground, and in places there are fine cliffs. There are no swamps, for the rocks are mainly limestone and porous, and consequently, malaria is unknown; but there is an excellent water-supply. Little of the original vegetation of the island is left; most of it has been cut down to make way for sugar cultivation, for Barbados was the first British colony to grow it—there were English sugar-planters in Barbados at the time of the Civil War, when some were Roundheads and some Cavaliers, and fought each other, the only fighting Barbados has ever known—but some of the gullies in the limestone have luxuriant vegetation, and in the north-east part of the island there is some charming scenery of hill and dale, and elsewhere the waving fields of sugar-cane, stretching in places as far as the eye can see, have a beauty of their own.

It is in the north-east, named, appropriately, Scotland district, that one sees the descendants of some of those unfortunate Highlanders who fought against the English Government as Jacobites, and were exiled to Barbados. On the southern coast, at Holetown, a monument marks the spot where the



ON THE COAST OF BARBADOS, NOT FAR FROM BRIDGETOWN, THE CAPITAL: A VIEW OF THE AQUATIC CLUB, SHOWING LIMESTONE RIDGES IN THE DISTANCE.

first Englishmen landed in Barbados, in 1695, in the *Olive Blossom*, and took possession of it, finding that it was uninhabited. It was not settled, however, until twenty-one years later, when a settlement was made near this spot, under the name of Jamestown. A rival band of settlers later founded Bridgetown, and Bridgetown became the capital and remained so.

Bridgetown retains sufficient of its old-world character to be extremely interesting. You can see the old house in which George Washington lived when he stayed in Barbados in the year 1751 to recover from lung trouble; there are some narrow, rambling streets and quaintly built houses; and in the inner harbour, termed the Carenage, are all manner of picturesque sailing-craft from Caribbean ports, and big wind-jammers from Nova Scotia, unloading salt fish; to take back molasses. But Bridgetown has its



A POPULAR RESORT OF VISITORS TO BARBADOS: THE ENTRANCE TO THE MARINE HOTEL, SCREENED BY FINE SHADE TREES ON EITHER HAND.

modern thoroughfares, with fine shops, imposing public buildings, Government House, a Cathedral, its Trafalgar Square—with the second monument erected to the memory of Nelson in the Empire—charming public gardens, two Clubs—the Bridgetown and the Union—a cinema, and delightful suburbs, where the houses are shaded with palms and casuarinas, and the gardens are gay with pink hibiscus, jasmine, frangipani, bougainvillea, in many colours, and other beautiful tropical flowers and flowering shrubs, as well as the roses and geraniums of Old England!

The prettiest of the suburbs of Bridgetown is Hastings, which stretches along the coast, with fine, open country at the back. It is here that most of the hotels of Barbados are situated, though there are two at Bathsheba and one at Crane. The leading hotel of the island, and the largest by far, is the Marine, standing in its own beautiful grounds of fifteen acres, with lovely lawns, two tennis courts, spacious public rooms, and a ballroom where the Saturday evening dances make it the popular rendezvous of society in Barbados. The Royal, in the best position on the sea-front, is another well-known Hastings hotel; and both of these hotels have the advantage of being near to the bathing-beaches of the Aquatic Club, the Rockley Golf and Country Club, where there is a good nine-hole course and a commodious club-house; to the Savannah, with its club and tennis courts, and race-course; and to the Hastings promenade by the sea, where a band plays frequently in the evening.

There is much else to do and to see in Barbados. A railway trip across the island from Bridgetown, and along the Bathsheba coast to St. Andrew's, the terminus, will give you a good view of typical Barbados scenery, and there are special trips for visitors, in trains with an observation-car. Then Barbados has 480 miles of good motor roads, and cars can be hired at reasonable rates, so that every place of interest in the island can be visited in comfort. I can recommend a drive through the central district of the island, where you will see sugar plantations, and the happy negroes at work on them; also quaint negro homesteads, probably with a crowd of picanninies nearby; to St. Joseph parish, across that of St. Andrew, over the Four Hills to Speights-town, an old port, with an old fort and the oldest church—All Saints—in Barbados, and back along the coast. Hackleton's Cliff, from which there is a splendid view; Lord's Castle, a planter's mansion of



A CHARMING CORNER OF BARBADOS: THE ENTRANCE TO HOLETOWN RIVER, ONE OF THE FEW LITTLE RIVERS IN THE ISLAND.

an extraordinary type; St. John's Church, with its tomb of Ferdinand Paleologus, descendant of the last of the Byzantine Emperors; and Coles Cave, with its stalactites, are also among the interesting sights of the extremely interesting island of Barbados.

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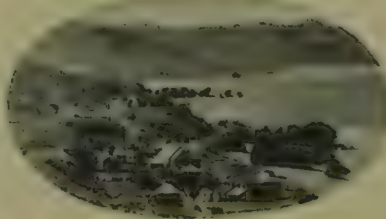
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THE VIEW FROM THE TENTH TEE OF THE CASTLE HARBOUR GOLF COURSE IN BERMUDA—ONE OF THE FINEST GOLF COURSES FOR SCENERY IN THE WORLD.

Photograph by Walter Rutherford, Bermuda.

just that degree of coolness which forms such an agreeable contrast to the warmth of the day. The islands have also been fashioned by Nature to form a sportsman's paradise, for they are strung together so as to give the yachtsman safe anchorage and an ideal cruising-ground, with scores of accessible islets whereon to land and picnic. The angler, too, finds there a happy angling-ground; whilst affording sufficient area, with appropriate contours and some of the finest turf—the famous Bermuda grass—to enable golf to be played on no fewer than seven



AT MANGROVE BAY, ON SOMERSET, ONE OF THE MANY LOVELY BERMUDAN ISLES: AN IDYLIC BATHING-BEACH OF FIRM WHITE SAND.

Photograph by Walter Rutherford, Bermuda.

courses; with boundless provision for tennis. Coral reefs ring the islands round and make bathing, from delightful coves, sheltered by high cliffs, crowned with verdure, safe and extremely enjoyable.

Those who wish for a restful holiday, amidst lovely scenery, will find Bermuda their ideal. Roads, in many places lined with trees, which here and there meet overhead and form a shady bower, run in all directions across the isles from sea to sea, by the placid inland waters, and along the coast; and to drive quietly



ON BERMUDA'S PICTURESQUE ROADS; WHERE LEAFY TREES MEET OVERHEAD AND THE NOISE OF HEAVY TRAFFIC IS UNKNOWN.

Photograph by Walter Rutherford, Bermuda.

along these leafy lanes—for all heavy traffic, with its noise and its bustle, is most wisely banned—is to enjoy the repose and beauty of these favoured islands to the fullest extent. You pass by rows of feathery tamarisk, waving daintily in the breeze; avenues of smooth-barked Royal palm, tamarind, and casuarina; groves of the dark-green juniper, the Bermudan cedar, and hedges of crimson-pink hibiscus and oleander; by undulating country with tiny, fern-clad vales and low hills, thickly covered with shrub and tree; and past wide stretches of land white as snow with the beautiful blossom of the Bermuda Easter lily;

with delightful glimpses of the sea. Now and again you meet with fine old homesteads, some dating from Stuart times, built of coralline limestone, dazzlingly white in the brilliant sunshine, and forming a striking contrast to the green of the noble foliage trees with which they are usually surrounded. They have lovely gardens, these picturesque old houses, in which you will find a wealth of flowers and flowering shrubs—beds of heliotrope and geranium, roses and verbenas, clumps of magnolia and frangipani, and, hanging in festoons from rustic woodwork, wisteria, passion-flower, and morning glory.

There are caves of limestone beneath the hills to be visited, where ingenious lighting creates effects almost magical amongst grotesquely fantastic stalactitic and stalagmitic forms; and a Government-run aquarium, which is one of the finest, for its size, in the world, and where you can see most of Bermuda's four hundred-odd species of fish, many of them of such gorgeous colouring as to lead one to imagine them unreal—painted up for the occasion! The giant lobster, the crabs that carry sponges on their backs for disguise, fish covered with spines, fish that swim into the mouths of larger fish and remove parasites, and many other marine marvels are on view here. Another wonderful exhibition of marine life is to go by steamer out to one of the reefs around Bermuda, embark on a small glass-bottomed boat, and be rowed slowly over the rocks and view the marvellous growths—of coral, brilliantly tinted and curiously shaped, anemones of varied colouring, sea eggs, and other strange productions—of this fascinating under-sea garden.

Bermuda makes a strong appeal to all of British race, for it is Britain's oldest colony, and in the quaint old town of St. George, the first capital of the island, with its crooked roads and lanes rambling about the hillsides, and its ancient King's Square, the heart of Sir George Somers, who, in 1610, claimed Bermuda for Britain, lies buried, though no one knows just where. And in St. George, the old State House of Bermuda, said to date from 1620, still stands, though in use as a Masonic Lodge for over a hundred years past. St. Peter's Church, built in 1619, but rebuilt in 1713-14, is so constructed that the majority of its congregation is unable to face the altar during divine service! The altar, made of Bermudan red cedar, dates from 1624, and the church has priceless Communion plate, dating, in part, from 1625, the remainder the gift of King William III. in 1697; and Governor Browne, of Salem, Mass., in 1782.

Hamilton, on a fine site, overlooking its magnificent harbour, with a cathedral, an imposing building termed the Sessions House, in which sits the Parliament of Bermuda, the oldest but one in the Empire; the residence of the Governor, an opera house, public library, many clubs, social and sporting, delightful public gardens, wide thoroughfares, lined with smart shops, and a residential quarter with some of the most charming homes and lovely gardens that one could wish to see, is Bermuda's capital and chief port. It has direct steamship connection with this country, the U.S.A., and Canada; fine wharves and landing-stage; is the terminus of the electric railway which runs the length of the islands; and it is the chief centre for visitors, for here are by far the larger number of the splendid hotels for which Bermuda is famed, and social life is keenest. Hamilton is very convenient for the bathing beaches, for golf and tennis, and for walks and excursions by carriage, or by boat; and here, in premises conveniently situated in Parliament Street, the Bermuda Trade Development Board maintains an Official Tourist Bureau, which deals in a very efficient manner with all matters connected with tourism.

In Bermuda, too, is Castle Harbour Hotel, one of the world's finest. It is one of the most extraordinary



A PEACEFUL SCENE IN THE BERMUDAS: ONE OF THE QUAIN OLD BRIDGES CONNECTING TWO OF THE ISLANDS; WITH A TYPICAL OLD BERMUDAN HOUSE IN THE BACKGROUND.—[Photograph by Walter Rutherford, Bermuda.]

developments of modern travel that in these remote Atlantic Isles there should be an hotel that embodies the latest innovations in comfort and luxury. This is, in itself, a magnificent testimony to the attractiveness and charm of the Isles of Bermuda.

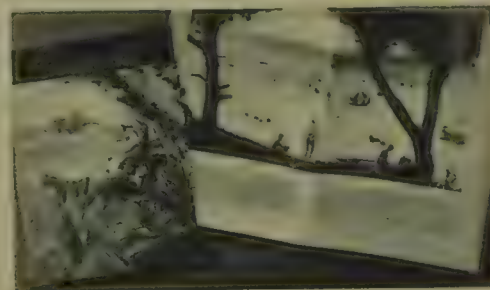
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1935.



THE BRIDE.

The Duke of Gloucester's bride was born on Christmas Day, 1901, third daughter of John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, seventh Duke of Buccleuch and ninth Duke of Queensberry. Her mother, Margaret Duchess of Buccleuch, was Lady Margaret Alice Bridgeman, and is the second daughter of the fourth Earl of Bradford. The bride has three brothers, the eldest of whom is now Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; and four sisters—Lady Margaret Hawkins, Lady Sybil Phipps, Lady Burghley, and Lady Angela Montagu-Douglas-Scott.—[CAMERA PORTRAIT BY DOROTHY WILDING.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

DEMOCRACY as a dogma is said to be suffering just now from a reaction, even among many who are by no means reactionaries. Some signs of it are detected even in America, where Democracy has been a creed and not a cant. In England and elsewhere, of course, there have been any number of sincere men in whom it was not a cant; but perhaps it was generally an ideal rather than an instinct. Compare Shelley with Walt Whitman, and you will see what is meant by aristocratic instincts confusing democratic ideals. But some American intellectuals, notably the leaders of Humanism, have produced some exaggerations of reaction; though less by what they really teach than by what some of their pupils learn. And there is one point of possible error which I think rather important just now. The Humanists have done their wisest work, not merely in blaming Rousseauian revolutionists for being revolutionists, but rather for only being optimists. They remind men of the Fall and Original Sin, whether they connect them with any theology or not. Human nature is not so easily reformed as was supposed by some reformers. This is true; but the argument cuts both ways. It cannot be used, as some seem to use it, as an argument for aristocracy against democracy. For if all men are sinners, aristocrats are at least as sinful as democrats; nor have aristocrats failed to illustrate this truth for us. And it applies quite as much to intellectual aristocrats. Original Sin is nothing if not universal. Some seem almost to believe in the Immaculate Conception of intellectuals like Plato or Professor More. But it is far from certain that Plato would have ruled better than Pericles or Professors better than Presidents. The Jeffersonian creed is true; the Jeffersonian error was in considering only the sunny side of it. All men are equal in the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; all men are also equal in the doom of death, in the temptation to take liberties, and the tendency to pursue happiness in ways that make them horribly unhappy. But the crimes of extraordinary men have done rather more damage than the crimes of ordinary men; and history is full not only of the sins of the superior, but of the follies of the wise.

In the last paragraph, by the way, I have been compelled by the need of making my meaning clear to use a technical term from a science which I should not discuss in detail in this place; but it may be necessary, for the same purpose of clearness, to add one word in passing, because of a curiously common mistake. I have been much amused to observe how often those ruthless men of science who track superstitions to their lair, those realists who tear religious legends to rags, those learned sceptics who have been taught by the Higher Criticism to detect how much of St. Matthew was written by St. Mark, or by somebody else of the same name—I have been amused to notice, I say, how many of these scientific characters seem to have an absolutely ineradicable impression that the Immaculate Conception is the same as the Incarnation. This has left me with a certain scepticism about these learned sceptics. They strike me as being rather like learned historians who should suppose that King John signed the Great Charter at the demand of the Chartists; or who thought that the Reform Bill was the same as the Reformation. I only use the phrase here as a convenient comparison; but perhaps I had better explain, for the benefit of any learned sceptics, that the Immaculate Conception only means that the Virgin Mary was born without Original Sin. Thus we have a rather queer paradox; that the modern man (not believing in Original Sin)

would probably say that he does not believe in the Immaculate Conception of Mary; but would really mean that he does believe in the Immaculate Conception of everybody.

But the point here is only political; and the theological parallel is in no sense the point. The point is that some of the Humanists, who have no theology at all, have nevertheless come back to the conclusion that there is a sort of generic weakness

in the human race, which believers in human perfectibility have largely left out of account. And whether they are too pessimistic in adopting this position or not, it seems to me worthy of remark that it does not, in any case, oblige them to adopt aristocracy, or abandon democracy, considered as a political position. If men are imperfect, they will produce imperfect aristocracies, just as they will produce imperfect democracies. If all men are weak, they will be weak kings, and weak nobles, and weak captains of cohorts or captains of industry, as much as they will be weak citizens. Nor does this apply only to kings and nobles who rule by the accident of birth, or to capitalists and captains of industry who rule by the accidents of wealth. It will apply quite as much to those who rule by the rather more erratic and unreliable accident of genius. Even where brilliant men have led the world, it is by no means certain that they have not generally misled the world. It is easy to say that commonplace crowds of mediocre men will never be able to rise to the task of government; it is true to say that such crowds of such men can never in themselves be a complete substitute for leadership. But it is quite another thing to have anything like complete confidence in the leadership of the sort of men who commonly offer themselves to lead.

As I have said, there is such a thing as misleadership as well as leadership. Nor, in practice, is misleadership confined to the conscious sort of liar who deliberately means to mislead. I am not sure that a carefully selected group of the best men, as well as the most brilliant men, would not be almost as unworkable an instrument of the world's government as any of those modern political assemblies, which sometimes seem as if they were a careful selection of the worst. I am specially doubtful whether the best writers might not make the worst rulers. I feel this doubt more especially because, by the very nature of the case, a writer is generally a man who tends to exaggerate a truth; whereas a ruler can only be very successful if he recognises other truths to balance it. And the intellectual aristocrat is rather more under this temptation to narrowness than is the ordinary aristocrat. Even the aristocrat ought to be a democrat, not only in understanding the sense in which all men are equal, but also the sense in which all truths are equal.

I once met an eccentric Russian aristocrat, who was a very intellectual aristocrat, a distinguished writer, and one who was disposed to attach rather too much importance to writing. He earnestly explained to me that he was neither an upholder of the Czar nor of the Duma nor of the Soviets. His theory of human government was that every nation ought to be governed by its leading literary man. With an ignorance of English letters pardonable in a foreigner, or in an extravagance of flattery unpardonable in anybody, he solemnly offered me the throne of England. But a yet queerer problem was raised when he remarked, in an off-hand way, that, of course, Anatole France would govern France and D'Annunzio would govern Italy. I mildly objected that it seemed rather unfair that the fighting French people should be ruled by a pacifist and only the Italians by a militarist. But the difficulty is symbolic of the whole problem of intellectuals who are governed by their ideas. They are much the best kind of intellectuals; but it does not follow that ordinary people ought to be governed by such intellectuals who are governed by such ideas. Rather than be governed either by Anatole France or D'Annunzio, I for one should be quite content with poor old Democracy.



THE BRIDE OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER—PAINTED AT SITTINGS GIVEN FOR THIS WEDDING NUMBER OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."
From the Original Painting of Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott by Frank O. Salisbury, LL.D., R.P.S. (Copyright Reserved.)



THE ARMS OF THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, UPON WHICH THE COVER DESIGN OF THIS NUMBER WAS BASED

Heraldic details of the Arms of the family of Montagu-Douglas-Scott, of which the Duke of Buccleuch is head, are given on another page, where are also illustrated the Arms borne by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester on their marriage. In the coloured cover design of this number are embodied the Buccleuch motto—"Amo" ("I love")—and the supporters of the Arms—two female figures bearing on their heads plumes of three ostrich feathers.

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Owing to the fact that this is the Royal Wedding Number of "The Illustrated London News," it has been found necessary to omit our Best Book of the Week article. This feature will be resumed next week. Other regular contributions will be found later in the issue.

THE BRIDEGROOM—PAINTED AT SITTINGS GIVEN FOR THIS WEDDING NUMBER.



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., THIRD SON OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester had a foretaste of his military career when he was in the Eton O.T.C. He then studied at Sandhurst; and he received his first commission in the King's Royal Rifle Corps. He is now a Major in the 10th Royal Hussars (the Prince of Wales's Own), and is attached to the 16th/5th Lancers. He is Colonel-in-Chief of the Gloucestershire Regiment. He is to enter the Staff College at Camberley next year.

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FAMILY ALBUM PORTRAITS: LADY ALICE SCOTT FROM CHILDHOOD TO WOMANHOOD.



LADY ALICE SCOTT (STANDING IN THE CENTRE) AS A CHILD UNDER TWO YEARS OLD, WITH HER PARENTS (THEN EARL AND COUNTESS OF DALKEITH, LATER DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH), ELDER BROTHERS, AND ELDER SISTERS: A GROUP IN 1903.



THE BRIDE IN 1921: LADY ALICE SCOTT (LEFT) WITH HER SISTERS (L. TO R.) LADY MARY SCOTT (NOW LADY BURGHLEY), LADY MARGARET SCOTT (NOW LADY MARGARET HAWKINS), AND LADY ANGELA SCOTT.



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S BRIDE ABOUT THE AGE OF TEN: LADY ALICE SCOTT (RIGHT) IN A SIDE-CAR DRIVEN BY HER SISTER, LADY SYBIL SCOTT (NOW LADY SYBIL PHIPPS).



THE BRIDE AS A DÉBUTANTE, IN FANCY DRESS: LADY ALICE SCOTT (RIGHT) WITH HER MOTHER, THE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH (CENTRE), AND HER ELDEST SISTER, LADY MARGARET SCOTT (NOW LADY MARGARET HAWKINS), AT THE DEVONSHIRE HOUSE BALL IN 1920.



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S BRIDE: A CHARMING PORTRAIT OF LADY ALICE SCOTT AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-ONE.

Lady Alice Scott is the third of the five daughters of the late Duke of Buccleuch, who was born in 1864, succeeded—as seventh Duke—in 1914, and died on October 19 last. In 1893 he married Lady Margaret Alice Bridgeman, daughter of the fourth Earl of Bradford. They had three sons and five daughters. The sons are the Earl of Dalkeith (born 1894, and now eighth Duke of Buccleuch), Lord William Scott (born 1896), and Lord George Scott (born 1911). The eldest

daughter, Lady Margaret Scott (born 1893), married in 1926 Commander Geoffrey Hawkins, R.N. Lady Sybil Scott, the second daughter (born 1899), married in 1919 Mr. Charles Phipps. Lady Alice Christabel Scott, the Duke of Gloucester's bride, was born on Christmas Day, 1901. Her two younger sisters are Lady Mary Scott (born 1904), who, in 1929, married Lord Burghley, M.P., elder son of the Marquess of Exeter, and Lady Angela Scott, who was born in 1906.

FAMILY ALBUM PORTRAITS: CHILDHOOD MEMORIES OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S BRIDE.



IN THE DAYS OF DOLLS AND GARDEN GAMES: LADY ALICE SCOTT (ON THE RIGHT), AT THE AGE OF ABOUT FOUR YEARS, WITH HER ELDER SISTER (IN CENTRE), LADY SYBIL SCOTT (NOW LADY SYBIL PHIPPS), AND LADY MARY SCOTT (NOW LADY BURGHLEY), THEN AGED THREE.



IN THE DAYS OF FAIRY-TALES: LADY ALICE SCOTT (SEATED, WITH A BOOK OF STORIES ON HER LAP) AS A LITTLE GIRL ABOUT SIX YEARS OLD, WITH HER YOUNGER SISTER, LADY MARY SCOTT (NOW LADY BURGHLEY), THEN AGED FOUR, STANDING BESIDE HER—A CHARMING PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1908.

Lady Alice Scott's early childhood, as recorded in our biographical article on another page, was spent at Eildon Hall, beautifully situated at the foot of the famous Eildon Hills, and at Boughton, near Kettering, the house where she and the Duke of Gloucester decided to spend part of their honeymoon. As a child, she also used to visit her grandparents, the sixth Duke of Buccleuch and his Duchess, at Montagu House, Whitehall, and at Dalkeith Palace. Lady Alice and

her brothers and sisters had a very happy time at Eildon Hall in their younger days, and later at Bowhill, where they went to live after their father succeeded to the Dukedom. Until she was thirteen, Lady Alice studied at home under governesses. She then went to school at West Malvern and afterwards finished her education in Paris. These charming photographs recalling her as a little girl show her with two of her sisters next older and next younger than herself.

THE BRIDE: LADY ALICE MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF HER HOME LIFE, TRAVELS, INTERESTS, AND PERSONALITY.

THE Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott steps with confidence into her place as fourth Lady in the Land. Royal honours should well become any daughter of the "Bold Buccleuch," for does not Stuart blood run in her veins and has not her



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S BRIDE IN SAFARI COSTUME DURING ONE OF HER SEVERAL VISITS TO EAST AFRICA: LADY ALICE SCOTT, ARMED WITH A CAMERA, STANDING BESIDE A RIVER IN KENYA.

House long enjoyed royal favour and friendship? But Lady Alice is specially well fitted to fill the position to which her marriage with H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester raises her. She was born to be a great lady, a title with all its implications of dignity, quietude, and poise, lit with glancing wit and enriched with wide interests and sensitive sympathy. She cares little for modern short cuts to popularity, and is content to be her charming, intelligent, dignified self. Like all the members of the Scott family, she has a whimsical and "pawky" sense of humour, lightly veiling very great qualities of brain and judgment.

Our new Royal Duchess, who is the third daughter of the seventh Duke of Buccleuch, was born on Christmas Day, 1901. Her earlier years were spent at Eildon Hall, and Boughton, Kettering, and were interspersed with visits to her grandparents (the sixth Duke of Buccleuch and his Duchess) at Montagu House, Whitehall, in summer, and an annual Christmas stay with them at Dalkeith Palace, one of the large places owned by the Dukes of Buccleuch, but no longer used as a residence. Eildon Hall, where her elder brother (now the eighth Duke) has resided since his marriage to Miss Mollie Lascelles, is beautifully situated at the foot of the Eildon Hills, which are so well known to students of Sir Walter Scott's poems and novels.

The eight Scott children enjoyed a particularly happy childhood. There were many young people's parties at Eildon Hall for Lady Alice and her three brothers and four sisters. They had ponies to ride, and later, when her father inherited the Dukedom and they went to live at Bowhill, there were marvellous ice hockey matches on the loch in front of the house. Until she was thirteen, Lady Alice shared governesses with her sisters. She then went to Miss Baird's well-known school, St. James's, West Malvern; and she finished her studies with Mme. Delpierre in Paris, spending the holidays at home, where she savoured the delights of hunting,

fishing, and shooting with her brothers. She was always very keen about hunting, and when at Eildon Hall missed very few meets. She rides both side-saddle and astride, an accomplishment which she found every useful when visiting her uncle in Kenya.

On leaving school, two years after the end of the Great War, Lady Alice Scott came out and was presented at Court, and in the same season, 1920, the Duchess of Buccleuch gave a ball for her in London. At that time Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, now H.R.H. the Duchess of York, was another young Scottish girl of good family who was greatly admired in society. Lady Alice enjoyed her season and "did" the conventional social round for a year or two, returning to Scotland each autumn for the hunting. She did not, however, lead a life only occupied with sport and society, but took an active interest in the Selkirk V.A.D. and Girl Guides, and was always ready to take her share in organising such traditional country activities as charity sales and fêtes.

She has seen a great deal of the world in her short life. Her love of winter sports took her more

to Kenya by air in November 1933, and stayed twelve months before moving on to India in order to see her youngest brother, Lord George Scott, whose regiment, the 10th Hussars, was stationed there. After her Indian visit, Lady Alice went back to Kenya and remained there until last May. Her engagement to the Duke of Gloucester was announced in the following August.

Lady Alice's foreign travels gave her the opportunity of enjoying big-game hunting under the best conditions; but, after doing a good deal of shooting, she decided that the camera made a stronger appeal to her than the rifle, and she took to photographing the wild animals and succeeded in getting a number of excellent films, visible proof of the courage and the patience which she possesses.

Her gifts as an artist are well known, for she has held two exhibitions in London of her admirable water-colour landscapes of Kenya and elsewhere; and a picture of Boughton, the Northamptonshire seat of the Dukes of Buccleuch (where she and the Duke of Gloucester have arranged to spend a hunting

honeymoon), was auctioned at the Battersea General Hospital Ball. She has very real talent, which she has inherited from her mother, who is also a charming artist; and, of course, a discerning appreciation of works of art is a birthright of the Scotts, who have been brought up in great houses filled with wonderful pictures, superb furniture, tapestries, and world-famous miniatures. Her technical skill is remarkable, and anyone who knows East Africa appreciates the convincing way in which Lady Alice's landscapes suggest the dry, shadowless atmosphere of a country so near the Equator.

In appearance, Lady Alice is petite and very sweet-looking, with large blue eyes set under strongly marked and beautifully arched eyebrows. She moves with grace and dignity, and, indeed, her poise is one of the qualities which everyone used to admire when she acted as hostess in the absence of her mother at many

week-end parties at Bowhill during the hunting season. She has known the Duke of Gloucester for some time, for he was at Eton with her brother and has visited Bowhill more than once. They have many



WHERE LADY ALICE SCOTT STAYED IN EAST AFRICA, ON THE VISITS DURING WHICH SHE PAINTED LANDSCAPES AFTERWARDS EXHIBITED IN LONDON: "DELORAINE," THE HOME OF HER UNCLE, LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, ON HIS FARMING ESTATES IN KENYA.



THE BRIDE'S INTEREST IN BIG-GAME SHOOTING, WHICH SHE SHARES WITH THE DUKE: LADY ALICE SCOTT (SECOND FROM RIGHT IN FRONT ROW) AT A TIGER SHOOT IN INDIA—A GROUP SHOWING THE MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR (SEATED IN CENTRE, NEXT BUT ONE TO HER).

than once to St. Moritz, and on one occasion she did a tour of North Africa and visited Algeria; but she was soon to go further afield. Her first long journey was in 1926, when her sister, Lady Margaret, went to South Africa for her marriage to Commander Geoffrey Hawkins, R.N., and Lady Alice accompanied her to act as bridesmaid, and remained for several months in the Dominion as the guest of H.E. the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, and H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

Travel appealed to her, and in December 1929 she paid her first visit to East Africa, going out with her uncle, Lord Francis Scott, who owns a large property in Kenya. She was so charmed with the life that she remained for a year and a half, visiting Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, and only returned to Britain for the summer of 1931, setting off for Kenya once more in the autumn and spending eight months there. She then flew home, for she is of an adventurous turn and very air-minded, and remained in this country for a year and a half before setting out on her travels once more. She returned



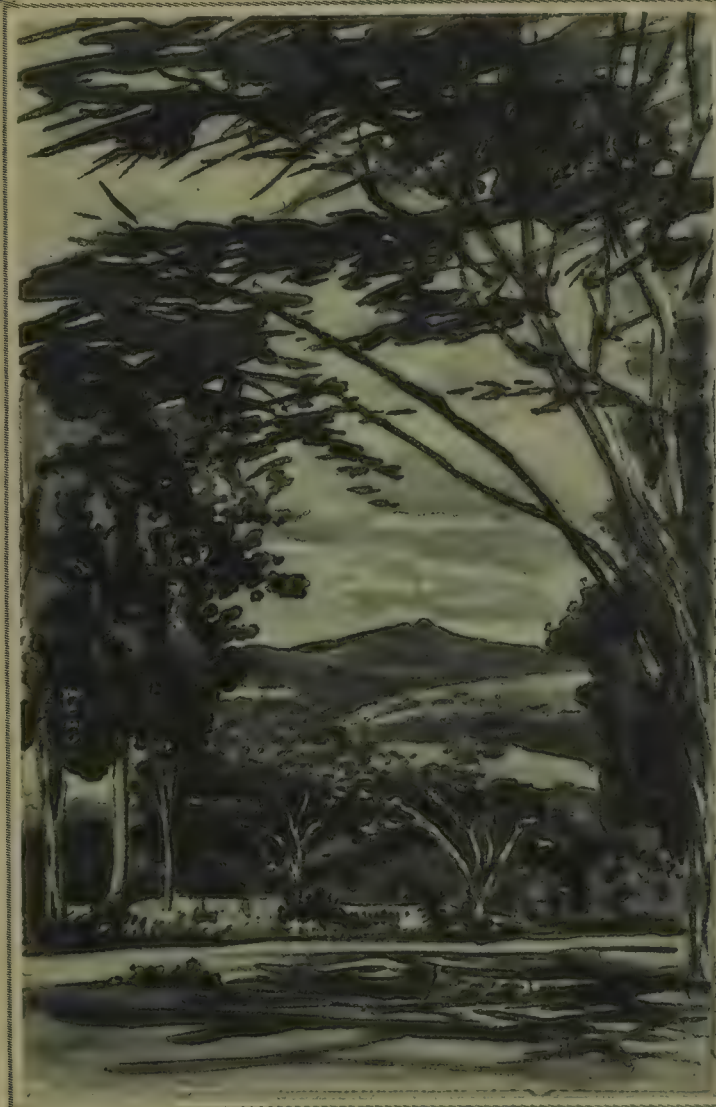
OUT HUNTING: LADY ALICE SCOTT AS SHE APPEARED (IN SEPTEMBER) AT THE BUCCLEUCH HUNT CUBBING MEET NEAR ST. BOSWELLS, WHICH WAS ALSO ATTENDED BY THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

tastes in common; friendship unites the bride's family with the bridegroom's august parents; and Fairy Godmothers' lavish gifts have combined with noble birth to form a Scottish lady supremely well fitted for the style and title of a Royal Duchess. Every subject of the bridegroom's father wishes Lady Alice and the Duke of Gloucester happiness; and sympathises with the bride in the sorrow which has clouded the bright radiance of her wedding rejoicings and gaiety.

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S BRIDE AS AN ARTIST: KENYA LANDSCAPES BY LADY ALICE SCOTT.



"NEAR MARAKWET."



"FROM MR. A. C. HOEY'S FARM, NEAR HOEY'S BRIDGE."



"NORTHERN FRONTIER."



"SHOWER OF RAIN IN THE WANJUI, KENYA."



"NEAR GILGIL."

The Duke of Gloucester's bride is an accomplished artist, although she is said never to have had any regular training. Two exhibitions of her pictures have been held in London, one in 1933 and the other last July. Many of her landscapes have been painted during visits to her uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Francis Scott, at Deloraine, their home in Kenya, a photograph of which, with its beautiful garden, will be found on page 776. Art critics have praised her work for its delicacy of treatment and sense of colour, and Kenya people who visited her last exhibition declared she had been highly successful in rendering the aspect of the country.

It was by no means an easy matter in a sun-steeped region, with little shadow, where, owing to the clear atmosphere, distant objects are peculiarly distinct. Two other Kenya landscapes by Lady Alice were reproduced in our issue of September 7. She has not, however, restricted her subjects to that colony. Other examples of her art include a water-colour of Boughton House, Kettering, where she and the Duke of Gloucester have arranged to spend part of their honeymoon. Boughton House, the Northamptonshire seat of the Dukes of Buccleuch, is a place of historic and architectural interest. Illustrations of it appear elsewhere in this number.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S BRIDE AS BIG GAME



A HERD OF GIRAFFE IN OPEN COUNTRY GALLOPING ACROSS A LEVEL PLAIN: AN INTERESTING RECORD OF THESE TOO-HEAVY ANIMALS IN MASS MOVEMENT, SECURED BY LADY ALICE SCOTT NEAR THE MARA RIVER IN THE MASAI RESERVE.



A YOUNG GIRAFFE HIDING IN A THORN BUSH: AN AMUSING AND UNUSUAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY LADY ALICE SCOTT IN THE MASAI RESERVE, NEAR THE MARA RIVER.



A SETTER WHOM IT NEEDS NO LITTLE COURAGE TO APPROACH AT SUCH A SHORT RANGE: A LIONESS AT LARGE IN THE SERENGETI PLAIN, TANGANYIKA, PHOTOGRAPHED BY LADY ALICE SCOTT.

DURING her travels in Africa Lady Alice Scott had many opportunities for big game hunting, and in India also, as shown by an illustration on another page, she has been present at a tiger shoot. After a good deal of experience in shooting, however, she decided, like many other devotees of sport—including, of course, the Prince of Wales—that the camera can provide just as big a thrill as the life and produces more permanent results. Accordingly she took to photographing wild animals in their native haunts and succeeded in making some excellent nature films. From the examples given here, it is obvious that she has been highly successful, while the photographs of lionesses prove her courage in approaching dangerous "alters." Her work with the camera, combined with her landscapes, forms a wonderfully interesting record of her visits to East Africa.

PHOTOGRAPHER: CAMERA "HITS" BY LADY ALICE SCOTT.



A MALE AND FEMALE WATERBUCK AT HOME IN THEIR NATIVE HAUNTS, NEAR THE MARA RIVER, IN THE REGION OF THE MASAI RESERVE: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY LADY ALICE SCOTT, AND FORMING A WONDERFULLY PICTURESQUE STUDY OF WILD LIFE IN EAST AFRICA.



A TUG-OF-WAR BETWEEN TWO YOUNG LIONESSES WITH A ROPE (FROM LADY ALICE SCOTT'S CAR) WHICH THEY HAD FOUND AND ANNEXED TO ROPE WITH: A UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF WILD BEASTS AT PLAY PHOTOGRAPHED BY LADY ALICE WHILE MOTORING IN THE SERENGETI PLAIN, TANGANYIKA.

THE BRIDE'S ATTENDANTS; THE EIGHT AT HER WEDDING TO H.R.H.

BRIDESMAIDS FOR LADY ALICE SCOTT THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.



LADY ANGELA SCOTT.



H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH.



H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE.



LADY ELIZABETH SCOTT.



LADY MARY CAMBRIDGE.



MISS ANNE HAWKINS.



MISS MOYRA SCOTT.



MISS CLARE PHIPPS.

Lady Angela Scott, Lady Alice Scott's only "grown-up" bridesmaid, is her only unmarried sister. She is the fifth daughter of the late (seventh) Duke of Buccleuch and Margaret Duchess of Buccleuch. T.R.H. Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose are, of course, nieces of the bridegroom. Princess Elizabeth is nine years old

and Princess Margaret Rose is five, and so the youngest of the bridesmaids. Lady Elizabeth Scott is the thirteen-year-old daughter of Lady Alice's brother, the present Duke of Buccleuch, who succeeded his father on the latter's death, which occurred on October 19. Lady Elizabeth is the elder daughter of the present Duke and Duchess.

Lady Mary Cambridge is the only child of the Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge. She is eleven years old. Miss Anne Hawkins is the seven-year-old daughter of Commander C. A. B. Hawkins and Lady Margaret Hawkins. She is a niece of the bride, her mother being the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Buccleuch and

Queensberry. Miss Moyra Scott is the younger daughter of Lord and Lady Francis Scott, and is a cousin of the bride. She is sixteen. Miss Clare Phipps is the eldest daughter of Mr. Charles and Lady Sybil Phipps, and is a niece of the bride, her mother being the second daughter of the late Duke of Buccleuch.

THE BRIDEGROOM: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G.

AN ACCOUNT OF HIS EDUCATION, SPORTS, IMPERIAL JOURNEYS, AND MILITARY CAREER.

THE soldier son of the King, Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, who was born on March 31, 1900, led in his early years the normal life of the son of any well-ordered English house. He had as tutor the late H. P. Hansell, who acted in the same capacity for all the King's sons; he went to a preparatory school; and he went to Eton. In this last step he swung away somewhat from the careers of his brothers, all three of whom at the appointed time went straight to Dartmouth or Osborne, instead of to a public school. At Eton the young Prince was entered as Henry Windsor, and he became a unit in the general routine of the school—for his Majesty always insisted that his sons should not be given special privileges in the days of their tuition. He fagged until he was old enough to have a fag of his own. He made his friends. Doubtless he fought and ragged and scamped his lessons, and did all the other cheery things a healthy, normal boy always does through his school life. Among the friendships he formed and kept after school life had ceased were those with the present King of the Belgians and the new Duke of Buccleuch. The latter may be said to have been largely responsible for the romance which unites—as did the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of York—the House of Windsor and a House of ancient Scottish lineage. Several times during holidays Prince Henry spent many weeks at the seat of the late Duke of Buccleuch. There he first met Lady Alice, and the happy childhood hours spent in close community of sport and other interests quickly ripened into an enduring love. At Eton the Prince

No one who has not won the affection of his fellows could have had addressed to him verses such as these, with their charming blend of chaff and genuine liking.

It was while he was at Eton that the two chief predilections of Prince Henry's life came into evidence. He enjoyed much riding and, with the O.T.C., he had his first taste of soldiering. There, also, he had his first inkling of the sterner side of his profession, when, with 700 other Etonians, he did war work at Didcot in the early months of the Great War. From Eton the Prince



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AS A SCHOOL-BOY: PRINCE HENRY (ON THE LEFT), WITH THE DUKE OF BRABANT, NOW KING OF THE BELGIANS, AT ETON IN 1915.

went to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and, after he had passed out, only a few months at Trinity College, Cambridge, intervened before he began his profession seriously, as a Second Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle Corps—the Green Jackets. Here, again, he entered as a

junior officer without any special privileges, and, by the King's special request, there was for him neither a lightening of the duties nor a simplification of courses. Later he transferred to the 13th (afterwards the 10th) Hussars—the Prince of Wales's Own. After a brief experience as a half-pay officer he went back to the Army, in 1931, as Staff Captain with the second Cavalry Brigade at Tidworth. In 1932 he passed for Major, sitting for the exam. in the ordinary way; and was attached to the 11th Hussars. Two years later he was restored to the establishment of the 10th Hussars, and he was gazetted Brevet Major in August the same year. Later still he was seconded for service with C Squadron, 16/5th Lancers, with whom he was serving when his engagement was announced. Next year he is to enter the Staff College at Camberley. Extraordinarily keen on his job, he is a cavalry officer who not only looks the part, but fills it most adequately.

His devotion to all manner of "equestrian sports" is, perhaps, the best known of all his activities. He has played polo for his regiment; ridden in innumerable point-to-points; and, in addition, has fought out many a hard race on the flat in all parts of the world—from Hong Kong to Windsor and from Fremantle to Eton. He is a keen and fearless rider to hounds.

Next to riding and its kindred pursuits, the Duke likes big-game shooting, and both lions and elephants have fallen to his rifle. He has been on more than one safari in Africa, and was so far away from civilisation at the time of the King's illness in 1928 that he could not be reached in time to join the Prince of Wales on the latter's spectacular dash home in H.M.S. *Enterprise*. Big-game shooting, maybe, wove another thread into his romance. His companion on his second African visit was Captain E. W. Brook, his Equerry, and one of the best-known

"white hunters" of East Africa. Their friendship has endured. The Duke was best man at Captain Brook's wedding in 1933, and it was at Captain Brook's house in Dumfriesshire that the Duke more than once was a fellow-guest with Lady Alice Scott at house-parties, even as late as this year.

A deep, resonant voice, very like his Majesty's, a quiet delivery, and, above all, a keen sense of humour, which enables him to give point to the lighter moments of his speeches, have made the Duke a popular speaker, though his soldiering has given him fewer opportunities for public life than those enjoyed by his brothers. Still, he has found time, apart from his own "long leaves" to Africa, to make three important Imperial journeys as the King's representative. He was the head of a Garter Mission to Japan in 1929, when he took the Order to the Emperor; he was the King's representative at the coronation of Ras Tafari in Abyssinia in 1930; and last year he went on a world tour, the chief objective of which was to attend the Centenary celebrations in Victoria, where he dedicated the Victorian War Memorial at Melbourne on Armistice Day, 1934.

There is a certain "Peter Pannishness" about the Duke; or, if one may be pardoned for the use of an American colloquialism, "he's game to try anything once." Lads' clubs and ratings, the rank and file of his regiment, and his own personal friends alike know him as an enthusiastic participant in any sport or pastime that may be going, and the Australians and New Zealanders, who love anyone like that, found him a man after their own heart.

With zest for life, there is a humanity that endears the Duke to all who meet him. The possessor of a most engaging smile, he makes his favourable impression forthwith, and his ability to see and enjoy a joke adds to his attractiveness. But although the Duke of Gloucester is essentially a man who is devoted to sport, and is at home in the camp or on the parade ground, he possesses a deep appreciation of home life and a love of family ties. In short, the royal bridegroom belongs to a type which we British may claim to be representative of our race, in its



AT THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA IN 1930: THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, REPRESENTING KING GEORGE, WITH THE ABYSSINIAN CROWN PRINCE.

The Duke of Gloucester represented the King at the Coronation of the Emperor Haile Selassie I., which took place at Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, on November 2, 1930.

went in for all manner of sports, especially field sports. He did try cricket, but the river attracted him more, and he rowed in many of the house races and, of course, in the Fourth of June processions. That he was popular goes without saying, but, if any proof were needed, it is afforded by a set of verses, written in a valedictory sense, in the Eton College Chronicle, from which the following may be quoted—

You'll recall with some elation, how you qualified to pass
More than one examination
Thanks to Army class.
Every type of simple fraction soon was possible to you,
But we hail with satisfaction
Things you cannot do:
Cannot cross the ancient river, Thames, and not remember
how
You were forced to sit and shiver
While you learnt to row:
Cannot when in Eton High Street, thronged with boys of
each degree,
Fail to murmur, "Ah, that's MY street
As it used to be."



THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (LEFT) UNDERGOING THE CUSTOMARY ORDEAL ON FIRST "CROSSING THE LINE" (IN 1928): H.R.H. BEING SHAVED BY THE BARBER AFTER THE PRINCE OF WALES, AS BARBER'S MATE, HAD APPLIED THE LATHER.

The Duke first "crossed the Line" in 1928 in the "Malda," when voyaging to Africa with the Prince of Wales. At Neptune's Court held on board he was found guilty, among other things, of being a first-class sportsman, and underwent the usual penalties. The Prince of Wales acted as Barber's Mate.



A SOUVENIR OF THE DUKE'S TOUR IN AUSTRALIA: H.R.H. WITH TWO KOALAS (AUSTRALIAN NATIVE BEARS) AT ADELAIDE.

This charming photograph of the Duke of Gloucester holding two koalas, or Australian native bears, the first of their species which he had seen, was taken at Government House, Adelaide. The animals are mother and son, and came from the Adelaide Koala Bear Farm. Koalas are protected by the Australian Government.

vigour, its kindness, its humour, and its soundness, and the country rejoices that he should have chosen his bride from one of the great houses which have served his ancestors so well and enjoyed their confidence so deservedly

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AS A SPORTSMAN: EVIDENCE OF HIS "ALL-ROUND" VERSATILITY.



SURF-RIDING IN NEW ZEALAND AT CHRISTMAS, 1934: THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (IN THE CENTRE) WALKING TOWARDS THE SEA WITH HIS SURF-BOARD, AT PIHA, NEAR AUCKLAND.



SEA-TROUT FISHING IN NEW ZEALAND WATERS: THE DUKE (WEARING SUN-GLASSES) PLAYING A FISII OFF THE DELTA AT TOKAANO, NORTH ISLAND.



HORSEMANSHIP: THE DUKE AS A GENTLEMAN RIDER—ONE WHO HAS RIDDEN IN NUMEROUS POINT-TO-POINTS, AND IN MANY A FLAT RACE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.



BIG-GAME FISHING: THE DUKE (IN CENTRE) AND THE 242-LB. STRIPED SWORDFISH WHICH HE CAUGHT OFF CAPE BRETT.



FOX-HUNTING: A "SNAPSHOT" OF THE DUKE, EVIDENTLY IN CONVERSATION WITH SOMEONE OUT OF THE PICTURE.



SHOOTING: THE DUKE IN 1927, WHEN HE WAS A GUEST OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON.



BIG-GAME HUNTING: THE DUKE ON SAFARI IN AFRICA IN 1928, WITH ONE OF TWO BUFFALOES KILLED WITH A RIGHT AND LEFT, AT KILOSA, TANGANYIKA, DURING THE TRIP CURTAILED BY THE KING'S ILLNESS.



POLO—A GAME AT WHICH HE HAS PLAYED FOR HIS REGIMENT: PRINCE HENRY (AS HE WAS THEN CALLED) MOUNTED IN READINESS FOR A MATCH AT HURLINGHAM, IN 1920.

The Duke of Gloucester is well known as an all-round sportsman, and these photographs indicate his versatility in outdoor pursuits. He is particularly devoted to horsemanship, has ridden in numberless races (point-to-points and on the flat in various parts of the world), has played polo for his regiment, and is a fearless rider to hounds. Next to riding, he is most keen on big-game hunting, and while on safari in Africa in 1928 he shot lions, elephants, and buffaloes. He has also had some experience of big-game fishing, in New Zealand waters after the

conclusion of his official tour there, early this year. On his first day out in the Bay of Islands, off Cape Brett, North Island, he hooked a large mako shark, which, however, escaped. Later he had better luck, and secured the 242-lb. swordfish shown in one of the above photographs. While in New Zealand, he also had two days' sea-trout fishing off the Delta at Tokaano, North Island, and, in spite of unfavourable conditions, made a good catch. Last Christmas he was surf-bathing at Pihia, near Auckland, where he cut his left foot on a shell.

FAMILY ALBUM PORTRAITS: THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER FROM BABYHOOD TO THE ARMY.



PRINCE HENRY, AGED LESS THAN A YEAR, IN THE ARMS OF QUEEN VICTORIA, HIS GREAT-GRANDMOTHER, AT OSBORNE IN 1900.



A BUDDING HORSEMAN, DESTINED TO DEVELOP INTO A CAVALRY OFFICER: PRINCE HENRY (NOW DUKE OF GLOUCESTER) IN 1902, WHEN UNDER THREE YEARS OLD.



PROPHETIC OF HIS MILITARY FUTURE: A PHOTOGRAPH OF PRINCE HENRY AS A LITTLE BOY, POSING AS A SOLDIER.



AS AN ETON BOY, KNOWN AS "HENRY WINDSOR": PRINCE HENRY, AGED SEVENTEEN, TAKING A WATER-JUMP IN THE SENIOR STEEPLECHASE OF 1917, WHEN HE FINISHED SIXTEENTH IN A "FIELD" OF NEARLY SIXTY.



AT THE OUTSET OF THE MILITARY CAREER THAT HE IS STILL PURSUING: PRINCE HENRY IN CADET UNIFORM.



AS A MEMBER OF THE O.T.C. AT ETON, WHERE HE GOT HIS FIRST TASTE OF SOLDIERING: PRINCE HENRY (MARKED WITH A CROSS) IN A MARCH AT BERKHAMSTED IN 1916.



WITH HIS REGIMENT AS A FULL-FLEDGED CAVALRY OFFICER: THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (SEATED SECOND FROM RIGHT, MIDDLE ROW) IN A GROUP OF OFFICERS AND N.C.O.'S OF THE 13TH (LATER, 10TH) HUSSARS.

In these photographs the Duke of Gloucester (known until 1928 as Prince Henry) is seen at several successive stages of his life. That showing him as a baby in the arms of his great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, is historically interesting as having been taken only a short time before she died (on January 22, 1901). The "Dictionary of National Biography" records that at the date of her death her grandchildren numbered thirty-one (nine others had died in her lifetime), and her great-grandchildren thirty-seven. The Duke was born on March 31, 1900. As our photographs show, he early displayed a taste for riding and for "playing

at soldiers"—both pursuits prominent in after days. When he went to Eton, he was entered as "Henry Windsor." There he joined with zest in all sports and got his first experience of soldiering in the O.T.C. The photograph showing him on the march was taken during a field day of the corps at Berkhamsted. He was also adept at cross-country running. In the Senior Steeplechase in 1917 (illustrated above) he finished sixteenth out of a field of nearly sixty runners. His military career, after he had left Eton and spent some time at Cambridge, is recorded in fuller detail on another page of this number.



THE FUTURE SOLDIER: PRINCE HENRY, THE BRIDEGROOM, AT THE AGE OF ONE YEAR—
A CHILDHOOD SOUVENIR OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

Prince Henry, now Duke of Gloucester, the third son of their Majesties the King and Queen, was born on March 31, 1900. Thus his birthdays correspond with the years of the twentieth century. He was known as Prince Henry until, in March 1928, the King conferred on him, as a birthday gift, the titles of Duke of Gloucester, Earl of

Ulster, and Baron Culloden. At the time when this photograph was taken, it could hardly have been foretold that he would become the tallest of the King's sons. As is generally known, his career has been in the Army, and his favourite sports are hunting and polo. He shares a keen love of horsemanship with his bride.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. AND D. DOWNEY.



A BUDDING HORSEWOMAN: LADY ALICE SCOTT, THE BRIDE, AT THE AGE OF THREE, MOUNTED FOR A RIDE ON HER PONY, "VIXEN."

This charming memento of Lady Alice Scott's childhood, which indicates how she came to acquire an early taste for riding even at the tender age of three, when a special seat on her pony was naturally required, may be taken as a forecast of her future skill in the saddle. It is a love of horsemanship, and of outdoor pursuits in

general, that forms one of the chief interests which she shares with the Duke—so much so that they planned a "hunting honeymoon." Lady Alice, the third daughter of the late Duke and the Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch, was born on Christmas Day, 1901. She is thus twenty-one months younger than the Duke of Gloucester.

THE ROYAL WEDDING: THE BRIDE ON HER WAY TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



THE BRIDE LEAVING NO. 2, GROSVENOR PLACE FOR HER MARRIAGE TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER: LADY ALICE SCOTT ABOUT TO ENTER THE GLASS COACH IN WHICH SHE DROVE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE ACCOMPANIED BY HER ELDEST BROTHER, THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.



THE BRIDE IN HER GLASS COACH: LADY ALICE SCOTT AS SHE DROVE THROUGH SUNLIT STREETS FROM GROSVENOR PLACE FOR THE WEDDING CEREMONY IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE—FIVE MINUTES BEFORE THE TIME ORIGINALLY SET.

When the plans for the Royal Wedding were first altered, it was arranged that the bride should drive from No. 2, Grosvenor Place to Buckingham Palace in a closed car. Later it was decided that she should use a glass coach from the Royal Mews. As those who saw the wedding procession of the Duke and Duchess of Kent are aware, these glass coaches are so called because their large windows

afford an exceptionally good view of the occupants: the alteration, therefore, was most popular. Lady Alice was accompanied by the Duke of Buccleuch, her eldest brother, who gave her away. Instead of starting at 11.20, as originally arranged, the bride's coach left at 11.15; so that it was due at the Palace at 11.23 instead of at 11.28, for the ceremony at 11.30.

THE ROYAL WEDDING: THE FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE

OF T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.



ON THE CENTRE BALCONY OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE IN THE PRIVATE AND THE PRINCESSES ELIZABETH

As has become customary on such occasions—as on others of a less domestic nature—the centre balcony of Buckingham Palace was the focus of all eyes

on the day of the wedding. Very soon after the ceremony in the Private Chapel and the signing of the register in the Household Drawing-Room, the



CHAPEL: THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM, WITH THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN AND MARGARET ROSE OF YORK.

bride and bridegroom appeared upon it with their Majesties the King and Queen, and were joined by other members of the Royal Family. Both the

Duke and Duchess waved their thanks in answer to enthusiastic greetings from the assembled crowd. Then they went in for the wedding breakfast.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND LADY ALICE SCOTT IN THE CHAPEL IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Drawn for "The Illustrated London News" by Our Special Artist, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



"WITH THIS RING I THEE WED": THE ROYAL WEDDING CEREMONY IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE—INSTEAD OF IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, AS ORIGINALLY ARRANGED.

The marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, third son of their Majesties the King and Queen, and the Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott was solemnized in the private Chapel in Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, November 6. Instead of in Westminster Abbey, as originally intended. The change of plans was due, of course, to the lamented death of the seventh Duke of Buccleuch, the bride's father. Four

clergy officiated: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and Prebendary Percival, Precentor of the Chapels Royal. The Gentlemen and Children of the Chapels Royal sang, and Mr. Stanley Roper, organist, choirmaster and composer at his Majesty's Chapels, was at the organ. The bridegroom was in the full dress uniform of his rank as Major in the 10th Hussars.

He was supported by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Duke of York, also in military uniform—by way of compliment to their soldierly brother—as was his Majesty the King. The bride, who was given away by her brother, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, wore the dress she would have worn in the Abbey, and in her bouquet, in accordance with custom observed by every bride at a royal wedding in

this country since the marriage of Queen Victoria, was a sprig of myrtle from a tree grown in the gardens of Windsor Castle from a sprig from Queen Victoria's wedding bouquet. The wedding ring was of gold mined in Wales. The congregation consisted for the most part of members of the Royal Family and relatives of the bride. King George of Greece was also present. The others invited included the Prime Minister.

THE ROYAL WEDDING: THE HONEYMOON FAREWELL FROM THE PALACE.



AMUSED AT THE ROSE PETALS SHOWER: ROYAL AND OTHER WEDDING GUESTS SPEEDING THE HAPPY COUPLE ON THEIR WAY AS THEY LEFT BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR ST. PANCRAS—LADY MAUD CARNEGIE (LEFT); LORD CARNEGIE (IN THE SECOND ROW); PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE; PRINCESS ELIZABETH; LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY; AND (BEHIND HER) THE EARL OF ATHLONE.



WITH ROSE PETALS IN THE CARRIAGE AND ON THE DUKE'S COAT: THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR ST. PANCRAS STATION, WHENCE THEY STARTED FOR THEIR HONEYMOON.

When,—to use the conventional term—the happy couple left Buckingham Palace for their honeymoon, their undoubted happiness was reflected by the wedding guests, as, indeed, it was by the large number of people lining the route to St. Pancras Station. Many of those gathered in the forecourt of the Palace had

taken care to provide themselves with rose petals, which they showered upon the Duke and Duchess to such good effect that a good deal of it clung to overcoat and going-away dress. The weather was fine and, fortunately, as our photograph shows the Duke and Duchess were able to use an open carriage.

THE ROYAL WEDDING: THE PEOPLE WELCOME THE DUKE AND DUCHESS.



(UPPER)—THE DENSE CROWD IN THE STRAND AS THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER DROVE TO ST. PANCRAS RAILWAY STATION, FOR KETTERING.

(LOWER)—FURTHER PROOF OF THE GREAT GENERAL INTEREST IN THE WEDDING: THE MASSED CROWD NEAR BUCKINGHAM PALACE, IN CONSTITUTION HILL.

Great general interest was shown in the royal wedding. Crowds assembled to see the bride during her drive from Grosvenor Place to Buckingham Palace for her marriage in the private Chapel; crowds assembled for the appearance of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, with the King and Queen, on the centre balcony of the Palace; and

crowds assembled to see the Duke and Duchess as they drove to St. Pancras, there to entrain for Kettering. Everywhere, greetings were gay and enthusiastic, and much pleasure was expressed at the triple chance of seeing the bride, whose charm and whose smile impressed everyone among the thousands who saw her.

THE ROYAL WEDDING: GROUPS; AND LEAVING FOR THE HONEYMOON.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, THE KING AND QUEEN, AND THE BRIDESMAIDS: THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM AND THEIR MAJESTIES; WITH (FRONT ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT) LADY MARY CAMBRIDGE, H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF YORK, H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE OF YORK, AND MISS ANNE HAWKINS; AND (BACK ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT) MISS CLARE PHIPPS, LADY ELIZABETH SCOTT, LADY ANGELA SCOTT, AND MISS MOYRA SCOTT.



ABOUT TO LEAVE LONDON FOR THEIR HONEYMOON AT BOUGHTON HOUSE: THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER BEING RECEIVED BY SIR JOSIAH STAMP AT ST. PANCRAS STATION, WHERE THEY ENTRAINED FOR KETTERING, TRAVELLING IN A SPECIAL DRAWN BY THE ENGINE "SILVER JUBILEE."

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester left St. Pancras Station for Kettering at 3.45, and travelled in a special train drawn by the L.M.S. engine "Silver Jubilee." From Kettering they drove in a car to Boughton House, where the first part of their honeymoon is being spent. Large crowds gathered along the

route from Buckingham Palace to the station and greeted the royal couple heartily. The Duke was in morning dress; the Duchess wore a most attractive going-away suit of mist-grey velvet with a plastron of shaded ermine. Her small halo hat was of velvet to match. Her specially-made bag was *en suite*.



THE BRIDEGROOM AND HIS BRIDE—A NATURAL-COLOUR PHOTOGRAPH:
THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND LADY ALICE SCOTT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Throughout the Empire, and particularly, of course, in Scotland, immense interest was aroused by the announcement made from Balmoral Castle, on August 29 last, in the following terms: "It is with great pleasure that the King and Queen announce the betrothal of their dearly beloved son, the Duke of Gloucester, to the Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry, to which union the King has gladly given his consent." Thus the nation learned that once more, as by the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of

York, the House of Windsor was to be linked with a Scottish family of noble lineage. The Duke of Gloucester and his bride are an "open-air" couple, devoted to sporting pursuits and country life. Their fondness for animals is indicated here by the presence of the two Scottish terriers, evidently conscious of an important occasion. The Duke, who is the tallest member of the Royal Family, looks, as he is, every inch a soldier. Lady Alice is a talented artist, and has exhibited work in London, notably some charming landscapes painted in Kenya.

NATURAL-COLOUR PHOTOGRAPH SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" ON OCTOBER 1 BY FINLAY COLOUR, LTD. (COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED.)



THE Crest, Coronets, Supporters, and Arms (on the dexter side surrounded by the Garter) are those of a Royal Prince of England with his Royal Highness' especial marks of difference on each label, a lion passant guardant gules and two St. George's crosses. The Arms on the sinister side (contained within a garland) are those of the family of Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Dukes of Buccleuch and Queensberry. His Grace, the present Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, is a direct descendant in the male line from James, Duke of Monmouth, who is generally regarded as the natural son of Charles II. and that "brown, beautiful, bold but insipid creature," Lucy Walters, the daughter of Richard Walters of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. Although Charles II. recognised James as his illegitimate son, and lavished upon him the greatest affection, there is, and always will be, a doubt as

Arms of Douglas (Dukes of Queensberry). In the fourth quarter are displayed the Arms of Montagu quartering the feudal Arms of the lords of Monthermer, the Arms of Churchill, and those of Brudenell.

Some interesting details concerning these Arms may be briefly recited as follows: The baton sinister as placed across the Arms of Charles II. was a customary method of distinguishing bastard descent. The Scott Arms as depicted in the second quarter were borne by the Earls of Buccleuch from the early seventeenth century. Prior to that time the sequence of the charges on the bend was a mullet (star) followed by two crescents. The Douglas Arms in the third quarter show the feudal Douglas Coat augmented with the well-known crowned heart, and quartered with the Arms of Mar, all within a double tressure of Scotland. The heart, it is said, was added to the Douglas Arms in commemoration



THE HERALDRY OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE ARMS BORNE BY THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES UPON THEIR MARRIAGE.

By G. R. BELLEW, M.V.O., Somerset Herald of His Majesty's College of Arms.

to his actual parentage: it has been said that he is more likely to have been the natural son of Robert Sidney (son of the Earl of Leicester), whom he resembled closely. James, who at first was called James Crofts (having been entrusted to the care of Lord Crofts), assumed the surname of Scott in anticipation of his marriage to Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, the eventual heiress of the Scotts, Earls of Buccleuch. He and his wife were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch upon the day of their marriage in 1663.

The Duke of Monmouth's grandson, Francis, second Duke of Buccleuch, married Lady Jean Douglas, daughter of James, second Duke of Queensberry; and his grandson, Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, succeeded (at the decease of William, fourth Duke of Queensberry, without issue, in 1810) to the Queensberry dukedom as fifth Duke of Queensberry and to the considerable estates of that family in Co. Dumfries. This Henry, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, married Elizabeth, only surviving daughter and eventual heiress of George (Montagu, formerly Brudenell), first Duke of Montagu, by Mary, the daughter and eventual sole heiress of John (Montagu), second and last Duke of Montagu, of an earlier creation. Prior to the marriage of James, Duke of Monmouth, with Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, the family of Scott traces its

descent, through her, from the Scotts, Earls of Buccleuch, who were descended from the Scotts of Rankilburn and Murthockston. Richard le Scot, first Lord of Rankilburn and Murthockston, the thirteenth-century patriarch of the family, was a powerful feudal lord in the reign of King Alexander III. of Scotland.

In the Arms of the family of Montagu-Douglas-Scott the paternal Coat (Charles II.'s Arms debruised with a baton sinister argent) is placed in the first quarter. In the second quarter are the ancient Arms of Scott (Earls of Buccleuch), and in the third quarter are the

of the following event. When, in 1329, King Robert (Bruce) of Scotland died, Sir James-Douglas was entrusted with the King's heart to take to the Holy Land. Unfortunately, Sir James deviated from the path of the pilgrims and was killed in battle assisting King Alphonso of Spain against the Saracen King of Granada. Sir James, realising that the battle was lost and that he was about to be slain, took the heart, which he carried attached to his person day and night, and threw it as far as he could eastwards, towards the distant land whither he then knew he would never go. The Montagu Arms, in the fourth

quarter, is a good instance of the mediæval desire to "pun" on a name whenever possible in Arms; the three lozenges evidently representing pointed hills or mountains, to bring to the mind the words "mont" and "aigu."

The Arms of the family of Montagu-Douglas-Scott may be technically blazoned as follows: Quarterly; In the first quarter, the Royal Arms of King Charles II. (*viz.*, quarterly; first and fourth, quarterly, France and England; second, Scotland; third, Ireland) debruised by a baton sinister argent; The second quarter, or on a bend azure a mullet of six points between two crescents of the field, for Scott; The third quarter, quarterly, first and fourth, argent a human heart gules, crowned with an imperial crown or, on a chief azure three mullets of the field, for Douglas; second and third, azure a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchy or, for Mar; the whole of this quarter within a bordure or charged with the double tressure of Scotland gules; The fourth quarter, quarterly, first, argent three fusils in fess gules, a bordure sable, for Montagu; second, or an eagle displayed vert beaked and membered gules, for Monthermer; third, sable a lion rampant argent, on a canton of the last a cross gules, for Churchill; fourth, argent a chevron gules between three morions azure, for Brudenell. The motto of the family is "Amo" ("I love").



THE ARMS OF LADY ALICE MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT PRIOR TO MARRIAGE—APPROPRIATELY MARSHALLED IN A LOZENGE, WITHOUT CREST OR MOTTO, ACCORDING TO HERALDIC CUSTOM.



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS ASSIGNED TO H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY (NOW DUKE OF GLOUCESTER) BY ROYAL WARRANT ON MARCH 31, 1921: THE ROYAL ARMS DIFFERENCED.



FROM THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND THE ROYAL MARINES, THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY, THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY, THE NEW ZEALAND DIVISION OF THE ROYAL NAVY, THE SOUTH AFRICAN NAVAL SERVICE, THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL NAVAL NURSING SERVICE: TWELVE DINING CHAIRS IN THE CHIPPENDALE STYLE. (C. 1766.)



ROYAL WEDDING GIFTS SHOWN IN THE THRONE ROOM OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE FOR THE FIRST TIME: SILVER FROM THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN; AND FROM THE LORD MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF LONDON, THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, THE TWELVE CHIEF LIVERY COMPANIES, AND PERSONAL FRIENDS.



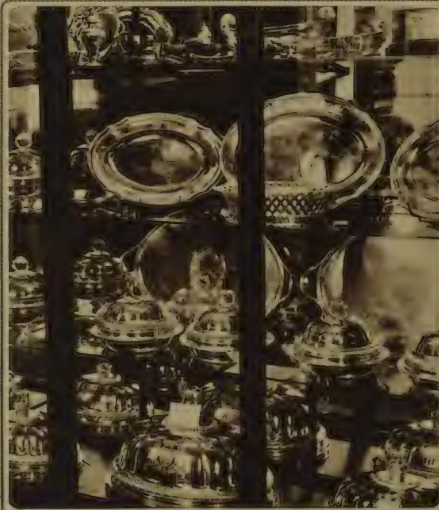
SPORTING: AN ELEPHANT TUSK FROM THE AGA KHAN; HUNTING BOOTS FROM H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT; AND SADDLES FOR THE DUKE AND DUCHESS.

The wedding presents sent to the Duke of Gloucester and his bride are set out in St. James's Palace, where they were arranged by Sir Cecil Harcourt-Smith, Surveyor of the King's Works of Art. Some of them are in the Throne Room, an innovation. It was arranged that there should be a Private View of them on Tuesday, November 5, in place of the afternoon party which was to have been held on that day. From November 12 and until further notice, the public will be admitted on weekdays from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. The fees paid for admission will be given to charities. Five

ROYAL AND OTHER GIFTS FOR THE



FROM HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN: A CHIPPENDALE BOOKCASE—HERE CONTAINING A COALPORT DESSERT SERVICE FROM LORD AND LADY LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN; A DESSERT SERVICE FROM THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, HIS MOTHER, AND SISTERS; AND OTHER GIFTS OF CHINA AND BOOKS.



GIFTS FROM LONDON AND A PERSONAL FRIEND: ANTIQUE SILVER DISHES AND A CASE-BASKET FROM THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON; (SECOND ROW FROM TOP); SILVER FROM THE TWELVE CHIEF LIVERY COMPANIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON (NEXT BELOW); AND SILVER FROM DR. LINDLEY SCOTT.

shillings will be charged on November 12 and 19; but the charge on other days will be one shilling. At the moment, the date of closing has not been decided. The jewels which the bride has received from the King and Queen, the bridegroom, the Prince of Wales, and his brothers and sisters, are magnificent. In addition to the turquoise and diamond parure from the Queen, and the emerald and diamond and pearl parure from the King and Queen illustrated on these pages, their Majesties have also given a diamond and pearl parure; and the Duke of Gloucester's presents include the tiara

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.



FROM THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER TO HIS BRIDE: ONE OF THE DIAMOND TIARAS GIVEN BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS; AND A DIAMOND AND EMERALD BROOCH ALSO GIVEN BY HIM.



FROM THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN: A TIARA AND PARURE OF DIAMONDS AND TURQUOISE FROM THE QUEEN; AND A PARURE OF PEARLS, EMERALDS, AND DIAMONDS FROM THE KING AND QUEEN—BEING SOME OF THE GIFTS OF JEWELLERY FROM THEIR MAJESTIES, WHO ALSO GAVE A DIAMOND AND PEARL PARURE.

and brooch illustrated, and a diamond tiara of lighter design, a large diamond brooch, diamond bracelets, a Regimental brooch in diamonds, and diamond and emerald earrings. Margaret Duchess of Buccleuch has given her daughter diamond earrings; and there is a fine single row of pearls from the late Duke of Buccleuch. The gift of the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Royal and the Earl of Harewood, consists of a diamond and emerald brooch. The antique silver includes some beautiful examples of Georgian work, and the



FROM LILIBET AND MARGARET [OTHERWISE T.R.H. THE PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET ROSE OF YORK], AND TO UNCLE HARRY, FROM GEORGE AND GERALD [OTHERWISE VISCOUNT LASCELLES AND HIS BROTHER]: LIGHTERS SHAPED AS GRENADES.



FROM HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN: A CORDONALD DRESSING-CASE WITH HIGHLY CHASED SILVER-GILT FITTINGS.



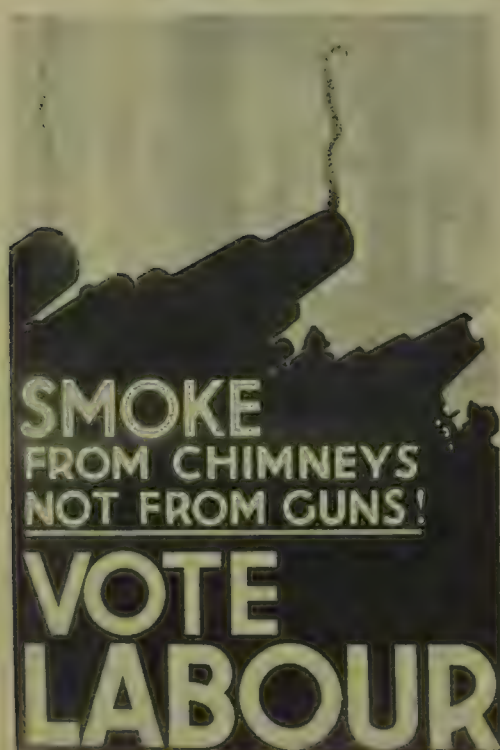
PART OF A CITY GIFT: A DIAMOND CHAIN AND BRACELET, WHICH IS ACCOMPANIED BY A BROOCH.

fine collection of eighteenth-century furniture shows how much trouble the friends of the Duke and his bride have taken to find pieces of the period which the young couple are known to prefer. The furniture, it may be noted, included some particularly "comfortable" pieces. With reference to the diamond chain and bracelet illustrated in the last photograph, an additional note is necessary. This gift, which includes a large diamond brooch, is from the Lord Mayor of London and Court of Aldermen, the Bank of England and certain other City Banks, Lloyds, and the Baltic.

APPEALS ON THE HOARDINGS: ELECTION POSTERS OF TWO PARTIES.



NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONEERING POSTERS: EXAMPLES FROM A LARGE SERIES CLASSIFIED TO ATTRACT VARIOUS SECTIONS OF VOTERS.



LABOUR PARTY ELECTIONEERING POSTERS: SPECIMENS OF A PICTORIAL APPEAL CHIEFLY CONCERNED WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

Both the National Government and the Labour Party (the official Opposition) are again extensively using posters to influence voters in the General Election. The Liberals, on the other hand, are relying on hand-bills. The Labour posters are mostly designed to urge the maintenance of peace. Those of the Nationalists, while likewise advocating peace through the League of Nations,

have a much wider range, and are classified in special appeals to various sections of the electorate, such as industrial areas, shipping centres, and agricultural districts. Among the posters here reproduced, it is interesting to compare the respective interpretations of one symbolic object—the chimney-stack—by the opposing parties, and their different methods of anti-war propaganda.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK.



MR. HENRY BROADBENT.
Librarian of Eton College. Died November 2; aged eighty-three. Became Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, after a distinguished Academic career, 1874. Assistant Master, Eton, 1876. Subsequently held Godolphin House and the Manor House. Became Librarian, 1920.



MR. WANG CHING-WEI.
Chinese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. Shot and wounded in Nanking, November 1. Later, reported to be progressing satisfactorily. The attempt was stated to be due to resentment at Mr. Wang's alleged pro-Japanese leanings. His assailant was an ex-officer.



SIR THEMISTOCLES ZAMMIT.
The distinguished Maltese savant who discovered Malta's neolithic temples. Died November 2; aged seventy-one. Professor of Chemistry, Malta University, 1905, and Rector, 1920-6. Excavated the neolithic temples of Tarxien and Imgiar. Published "The Neolithic Temples of Tarxien."



CANON C. W. FOSTER.
The noted antiquary. Died October 29, aged sixty-nine. Had a profound and detailed knowledge of mediæval Lincolnshire, and edited the publications of the Lincoln Record Society. His last publication was the "Registrum Antiquissimum" of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.



MR. H. B. CAMERON.
The famous South African Test cricketer. Died November 2, aged thirty. Primarily outstanding as a wicket-keeper, but also a remarkable batsman. Played a notable innings in the second Test Match at Lord's this summer. Captained South Africa in 1930 and 1931.



AT THE ROYAL COMMAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE: THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE ROYAL BOX AT THE LONDON PALLADIUM, WITH THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

The King and Queen and the Duchess of York attended the Royal Command Performance of Variety at the Palladium on October 29. "It was a splendid show," the King is reported to have said to Mr. George Black, director of the Palladium. "I enjoyed the 'old-timers' immensely, and I think I recognised one or two of them." The "old-timers"—

stars of twenty-five years ago—were introduced by Stanley Holloway, and included Gus Elen, Harry Champion, Florrie Forde, Kate Carney, and Arthur Reece. It was stated that a new record for receipts had been set up, the total being well over £5000. All of this goes to the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund.



NEW PANES FOR THE NAZI "PROTOMARTYRS" AT MUNICH: THE TWO "TEMPLES OF HONOUR," IN WHICH THE VICTIMS OF THE 1923 "PUTSCH" ARE BEING REBURIED. The bones of the sixteen Nazis shot down in Hitler's so-called "Bier-keller Putsch" of 1923—his first, and unsuccessful, bid for power—are being assembled in two small "Temples of Honour," built on the Koenigsplatz, Munich. It was stated that these "protomartyrs" of National Socialism would be reburied with great pomp to-day (November 9), the anniversary of the unsuccessful "Putsch." It was also understood that Herr Hitler would preside at the ceremony.



A STIGMA FOR DANGEROUS DRIVERS IN BERLIN: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN TO SHOW HOW THE YELLOW CROSS IS MARKED ON A MOTORIST'S WINDSCREEN.

The first police yellow cross on the windscreen of a car—a sign indicative of dangerous driving—recently made its appearance in Berlin. A fortnight ago the Berlin Police President ordered that persons who often cause accidents and drive dangerously should have a yellow cross fixed to the windscreen of the car, so that the police may keep a vigilant eye on them. We may, perhaps, commend this idea to the Minister of Transport and his officials.

THE ITALIAN ADVANCE IN ABYSSINIA: THE SACRED CITY OF AKSUM AND ITS MONUMENTS RESPECTED.



THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF AKSUM, THE "HOLY CITY" OF ABYSSINIA, WHICH WAS SURRENDERED: A PARTY OF NATIVE TROOPS ENTERING THE OUTSKIRTS.



THE ITALIAN ENTRY INTO AKSUM, TO SPARE WHOSE ANCIENT MONUMENTS THE ITALIANS HAD REFRAINED FROM AN ASSAULT: A VIEW SHOWING SOME OF THE FAMOUS OBELISKS.



AN ITALIAN MILITARY HOSPITAL NEAR ADOWA: A PHOTOGRAPH OF INTEREST IN VIEW OF REPORTS FROM THE NORTHERN FRONT ON NOVEMBER 3 THAT, IN THE ABSENCE OF SICK OR WOUNDED, THE HOSPITALS (WITH 20,000 BEDS AVAILABLE) WERE SO FAR ALL EMPTY.



AFTER THE SURRENDER OF AKSUM BY ITS POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS HEAD: ABYSSINIAN CHIEFS AMONG THE ITALIAN TROOPS ENCAMPED OUTSIDE THE CITY.



ITALIAN SUPPLIES, SENT FROM MASSAWA AT THE RATE OF 4000 TONS DAILY: A DEPOT OF PROVISIONS, READY FOR DESPATCH TO THE FRONT IN LORRIES.

An official Italian communiqué issued in Rome on November 3 stated, regarding the war in Abyssinia: "At 6 a.m. to-day our troops resumed offensive action along all fronts. Our columns are advancing to Dolo and Makale. On the Somaliland front our troops are carrying on their action in the Ogaden. The air force has been most active everywhere." Messages of the same date from Asmara mentioned that the advance was putting an extremely heavy strain on the transport services. At the same time it was reported that, as there were, so far, no sick or wounded, all the military hospitals were empty, though 20,000 beds were available.

The above photographs, of course, taken some few weeks ago, relate to earlier stages of the operations. Aksum, the sacred city of Abyssinia, was surrendered to the Italians without resistance, and the first Italian troops entered it on the morning of October 15. The Italian Command had advanced slowly and refrained from assaulting the city by force of arms (as could easily have been done the day after the capture of Adowa) out of respect for its religious character, and their desire not to damage its famous obelisks and other ancient monuments. These, we may recall, were fully illustrated in our issue of October 19.

THE ITALIAN ADVANCE IN ABYSSINIA: SOUTHWARD FROM AKSUM—NATIVE TROOPS AND ARTILLERY ON THE MARCH.



AFTER THE FALL OF AKSUM, THE SACRED CITY OF ABYSSINIA: ITALIAN NATIVE TROOPS, UNDER A WHITE OFFICER, MARCHING OUT OF IT ON THEIR FURTHER ADVANCE SOUTHWARD TOWARDS MAKALE.



AWAITING THE ENTRY OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS: INHABITANTS OF AKSUM ASSEMBLED IN THE PRINCIPAL SQUARE NEAR SOME OF THE ANCIENT OBELISKS, TO SPARE WHICH THE ITALIANS REFRAINED FROM ASSAULTING THE CITY.



RAS SEYUM'S PALACE AT ADOWA AFTER THE CAPTURE OF THAT CITY: A GROUP OF ITALIANS OUTSIDE THE ABYSSINIAN LEADER'S RESIDENCE, THE BARELY FURNISHED INTERIOR OF WHICH WAS ILLUSTRATED IN OUR LAST ISSUE.



AN ITALIAN SUPPLY COLUMN ON THE MARCH TOWARDS NEW LINES SOUTH OF AKSUM: A VIEW SHOWING SOME OF THE MANY THOUSAND TRANSPORT MULES EMPLOYED IN THE ADVANCE INTO ABYSSINIA.



ITALIAN FIELD ARTILLERY ACCOMPANIED BY SOME NATIVE TROOPS ON THE MARCH OUT OF AKSUM AFTER ITS SURRENDER: A SPECTACLE OF GREAT INTEREST TO PEOPLE OF THE CITY LINING THE ROUTE.

At dawn on November 3 the Italians resumed their offensive on all fronts in Abyssinia. In the north a force of 125,000 men, accompanied by tanks, began an advance southward from Aksum towards Makale, on a sixty-mile front. Writing from Asmara on that date, Lieut-Commander Mortimer Durand said (in the "Daily Telegraph"): "From reports of reconnoitring expeditions, the Italians expect little or no resistance. The first movement was that of General Biroti's army corps, which includes native troops and a Blackshirt division. The native battalion led the way. They crossed the fertile country of Haramat, and this morning had

arrived at Hausien, thirty miles from Makale. The Abyssinian troops retired without giving battle. The inhabitants of Hausien submitted to the Italians." Our illustrations, of course, show earlier incidents. In connection with the photograph of Ras Seyum's palace at Adowa, we may recall that in our last issue we gave photographs of its barely furnished interior. The magnitude of the new Italian operations is indicated by the fact that the length of the motor roads between Massawa and the front, over which nearly 5000 motor-vehicles run day and night, is over 300 miles, and that 50,000 mules and camels are employed.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: PICTORIAL NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR.



THE BRITISH NAVY PAYS HONOUR TO MARSHAL LYAUTEY, THE MAKER OF MODERN MOROCCO: THE FRENCH CRUISER "DUPELIX" (CENTRE), BEARING THE MARSHAL'S ASHES TO CASABLANCA, AND OTHER FRENCH WARSHIPS, BEING ESCORTED THROUGH THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR BY BRITISH WARSHIPS—DESTROYERS OF THE SIXTH FLOTILLA (SEEN ON THE EXTREME RIGHT). Amid impressive ceremonies, the ashes of Marshal Lyautey, the maker of modern Morocco, left France for Morocco on October 27. The cruiser "Dupleix" bore them from Marseilles. She was escorted by the cruiser "Foch," in which travelled M. Piétri, the Minister of Marine. The British Second Cruiser Squadron and the Sixth Destroyer Flotilla steamed out thirty miles to the east of the Straits of Gibraltar to meet the French warships; escorted them through the Straits; and fired a salute as they reached the western side. Aeroplanes and shore batteries saluted the "Dupleix" when she reached Casablanca. Mme. Lyautey and the Resident-General waited on the quay. The urn was placed on a gun-carriage and borne to the Cathedral, where a short memorial service took place. It was then driven to the Hotel de Ville, where M. Piétri paid a farewell tribute to the great soldier and administrator. Later, the Marshal's ashes were interred in the Mausoleum at Rabat.



WHEN SIGNOR MUSSOLINI DEFIED SANCTIONS: IL DUCE SPEAKING AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW "UNIVERSITY CITY," OUTSIDE ROME.



THE SCENE OUTSIDE THE MAIN HALL OF THE "UNIVERSITY CITY," ROME, DURING THE OPENING CEREMONY BY SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, WHO ASSERTED THAT THE CIVILISED WORLD SHOULD BE ASHAMED TO APPLY SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY.

At the opening of the new "University City" on October 31, Signor Mussolini made a defiant reference to the application of sanctions. On that date the University was formally transferred from the building it had occupied since the seventeenth century to spacious premises outside the city. "The University of Rome," said Signor Mussolini, "is being inaugurated at a moment when our soldiers . . . are advancing with courage and sacrifice. . . . Faced by an economic siege of which all the civilised nations of the world ought to be ashamed, faced by an experiment which it is desired to make to-day for the first time against the Italian people, let it be said that we will oppose the most implacable of resistances, the most rigid decision."



AN EXTRAORDINARY MISHAP AT LIVERPOOL DOCKS: THE BLAZING STEAMER "ZABALBIDE," WHICH HAD TO BE SCUTTLED.

The Spanish steamer "Zabalbide" caught fire in Stalbridge Dock, Garston, Liverpool, on October 30. The fire was discovered as she entered the dock loaded with esparto grass. Her crew all safely left the ship. Other vessels were threatened by the flames, particularly when the "Zabalbide" developed a list to port. Meanwhile, the Liverpool Fire Brigade was pumping water into her in the attempt to sink her. Finally, at midnight, holes were cut in her side, and she sank.



THE NEW SITE OF THE IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM: THE OLD BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, TO WHICH THE MUSEUM IS BEING MOVED FROM SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The Imperial War Museum is being moved from its present position in South Kensington to the old Bethlem Royal Hospital, Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park, Lambeth Road. The Museum's existence on the present site comes to an end on November 11, but it is understood that some sections will remain open while the move is in progress. This move will not be complete before next July, it is stated, as 10,000 pieces, weighing about 500 tons, have to be dealt with.

A HONEYMOON RETREAT FOR THE DUKE AND HIS BRIDE: BOUGHTON HOUSE.



WHERE THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND HIS BRIDE DECIDED TO SPEND PART OF THEIR HONEYMOON: BOUGHTON HOUSE, THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S SEAT IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—A VIEW OF THE NORTH (ENTRANCE) FRONT, BUILT IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BY THE FIRST DUKE OF MONTAGU.



IN THE SERVANTS' HALL: AN EARLY EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHIMNEY-PIECE SURMOUNTED BY A PANEL OF THE MONTAGU ARMS FLANKED BY CARYATIDS.



PART OF THE HOUSE WITH SPECIAL INTEREST FOR SPORTING PEOPLE: THE CENTRE OF THE STABLE BUILDINGS AT BOUGHTON.



SURMOUNTED BY THE FIRST LORD MONTAGU'S ARMORIALS: A CHIMNEY-PIECE IN THE ROOM NOW KNOWN AS THE DAY NURSERY.



THE LIBRARY: A ROOM IN BOUGHTON HOUSE, WHICH MOSTLY DATES FROM THE TIME OF RALPH MONTAGU (1638-1709), WHO BECAME THE FIRST DUKE OF MONTAGU.



THE DRAWING-ROOM: A VIEW SHOWING THE TWO-STOURED CHIMNEY-PIECE, UNUSUALLY SIMPLE IN TREATMENT, THE LOWER STAGE OF WHICH RECALLS WOODWORK DESIGN OF THE PERIOD.

Boughton House, where the Duke of Gloucester and his bride arranged to spend part of their honeymoon, belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch and lies in the heart of Northamptonshire. Most of the present building dates from the lifetime of Ralph Montagu (1638-1709), who became first Duke of Montagu, and extended the old house he had inherited in various directions, especially on the north side. The north front is an instance of French influence on English architecture. It has been said that the Boughton stable buildings, which centre in a flattened dome (as did the

second Montagu House in Bloomsbury, destroyed to make way for the British Museum), might have been transported from Versailles. The room in Boughton House now called the Day Nursery contains a seventeenth-century chimney-piece dating from the time of the first Lord Montagu, and the panel in its upper stage is decorated with coats of arms. Boughton House came into the possession of the Dukes of Buccleuch by the third Duke's marriage, in 1767, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George, Duke of Montagu.

CHOSEN FOR PART OF THE ROYAL HONEYMOON: BOUGHTON HOUSE—GLORIES OF THE INTERIOR.



THE GRAND STAIRCASE: A NOTABLE FEATURE IN THE INTERIOR OF BOUGHTON HOUSE, THE HISTORIC NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SEAT OF THE DUKES OF BUCCLEUCH.



THE GREAT HALL IN BOUGHTON HOUSE: AN IMPOSING CHAMBER BUILT IN LATE MEDIEVAL TIMES, WITH A LATE-SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY PAINTED CEILING WHICH DATES FROM ABOUT 1695.

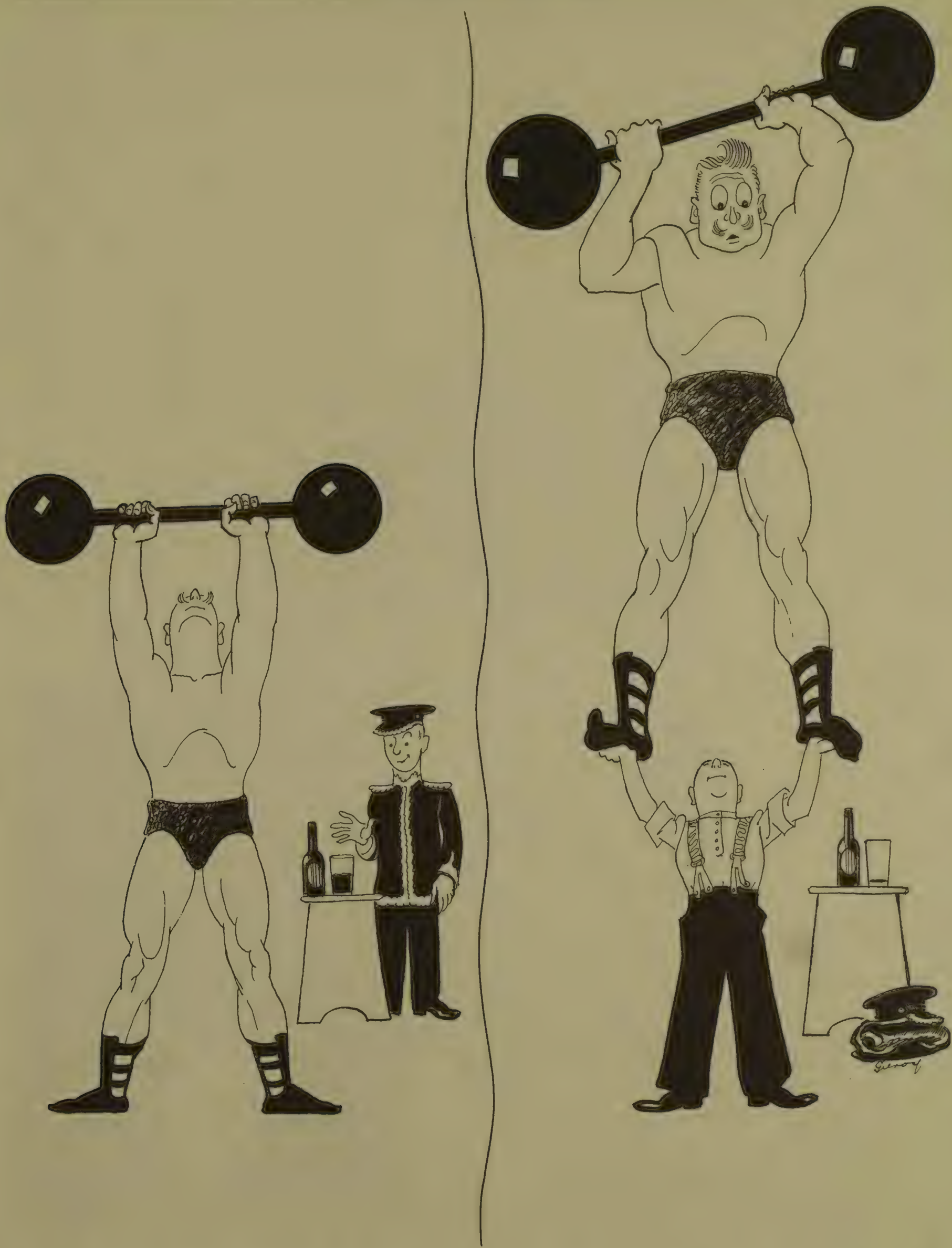


THE FIRST STATE ROOM: A VIEW SHOWING SOME OF THE MAGNIFICENT SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FURNITURE, THE PAINTED CEILING, AND (ON THE END WALL) A "HOLY FAMILY" ATTRIBUTED TO RAPHAEL.

Boughton House is of great interest from its historical associations, architecture, and the sumptuous decoration of the interior. The nucleus of the building, with its Great Hall, dates from the middle of the sixteenth century; but the greater part of it consists of extensions made by the first Duke of Montagu (1638-1709). A courtier of Charles II., Ralph Montagu was Ambassador Extraordinary to France in 1669, and again in 1677-78, but fell into disfavour through a quarrel with the Duchess of Cleveland. After the accession of William and Mary, he received an Earldom for his services in the Revolution. In 1705 his son John married a daughter of the great Duke of Marlborough, and at the same time he himself was raised to the dignity of Duke of Montagu.



THE KING'S ROOM AT BOUGHTON HOUSE: A STately REDCHAMBER WITH WALL DECORATION ILLUSTRATING THE CONVERSION TO CHRISTIANITY OF SERGIUS PAULUS, A ROMAN PRO-CONSUL OF ASIA, BY ST. PAUL'S PREACHING.



GUINNESS for STRENGTH

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MY experience of honeymoons is that they are not conducive to much study. The only one of which I can claim first-hand knowledge (it began, somewhat unusually, on a Christmas Day—*anno Domini* 1897), occurred in a place dedicated to reading—none other than "that sweet city of the dreaming spires" which contains the University of Oxford. We did, indeed, see the inside of the Bodleian, but not even that great treasure-house of learning tempted us to spend a great deal of time in "poring over miserable books."

I do not expect, therefore, that the Duke of Gloucester and his bride are in any immediate need of a library list. Nevertheless, it seems appropriate to choose for notice this week books likely to interest them. As they are both familiar with East Africa, they would doubtless enjoy "EMPTY HIGHWAYS." Ten Thousand Miles by Road and Lake through East and Central Africa. By R. O. Pearse. With Photographs and Map of Route (Blackwood; 12s. 6d.). This is a cheery, personal record of a monumental motor tour by a married couple, and consists of letters written *en route*. The trip occupied four months (April—July 1933), and took them from Natal, northwards through Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda, and back again. The last letter was written from the Victoria Falls; and an epilogue completes the homeward trip to Dundee (not the city famous for "bonnets" and marmalade, but its namesake in Natal). These letters make delightful reading, and are full of useful hints for motorists who may follow in the author's wheel-tracks. He can describe scenery well, and makes shrewd comments on local politics and education, including two public schools of the English type for native boys, at Kampala and Tabora. At this latter, he describes a parade of the school cadet corps. "The various companies, in beautiful precision, all marched past the Union Jack. . . . Afterwards, at our special request, the band played a few selections from Gilbert and Sullivan. Gilbert and Sullivan in the heart of Central Africa! And over the way the school dairy is heavily guarded to keep the lions out."

There are many references to that great Scotsman David Livingstone. In a lighter vein are recounted the

travellers' doings at Blantyre, named from Livingstone's birthplace and the original headquarters of the Church of Scotland Mission. "Nyasaland," writes Mr. Pearse in jocular vein, "has two pests—locusts and Scotchmen! Both of them fairly swarm! . . . They [the Scots] are really a jolly crew. All are home-born. The last time one came out, the others all dressed up as flunkies and servants and chauffeurs, met him at the station, took him up to the bachelors' digs, and waited on him while he had his meal in solitary state. One of them even got a ten-bob tip from the unfortunate new arrival before the joke collapsed."

Blantyre and its Scottish colony also figure in a book of earlier African reminiscences, likewise concerned with the amusing side of things—namely, "NYASALAND IN THE NINETIES." And Other Recollections. By R. C. F. Maugham, author of "Portuguese East Africa," "Zimbabwe," and "Africa as I Have Known It" (Lincoln Williams; 6s.). This book recalls the Nyasaland Protectorate forty years ago, and incidentally contains caustic comments concerning the casual ways of the now-defunct African Depart-

ment of the Foreign Office, which, the author reminds us, has since been completely overhauled. He tells some good yarns about the extreme frugality and abstemiousness of Sir H. H. Johnston, then administering British Central Africa, and mentions having made, at Sir Harry's dinner-table, a suggestion which led to the formation of the King's African Rifles. Some of the best anecdotes

are told about the late Mr. Walter Gordon-Cumming, and a Scottish doctor, named McTavish, with a kind heart but a depressing bedside manner. Mr. Maugham questions the value of education as then imparted to African natives by missionaries. He recalls that, during the Great War, many mission-trained natives joined in a plot to massacre the European community. It failed, but several murders were committed. The ringleader was a mission negro who preached "a doctrine of pure Ethiopianism."

Another book that may remind the Duke of Gloucester of his oversea adventures is "STALKING." In Scotland and New Zealand. By Lord Latymer. With Illustrations and Maps (Blackwood; 8s. 6d.). Thirty years ago I was acquainted with the first Lord Latymer (then Mr. Francis Coutts), who published, through John Lane, several volumes of charming verse, including lines on the unveiling of the Hawker window in Morwenstow Church in 1904. I saw him there, as well as Mr. Lane, on that occasion. Just now I have been dipping into my copy of his "Musa Verticordia," which he presented to me himself and inscribed with

[Continued overleaf.]



NEW MASTS FROM VANCOUVER ISLAND FOR THE KING'S YACHT: CANADIAN FIR TREES FELLED FOR THE "VICTORIA AND ALBERT."



SHIPPING SPARS FOR THE ROYAL YACHT AT VICTORIA, B.C.: TWO MASTS AND TWO BOOMS FROM THE VANCOUVER ISLAND FORESTS.

His Majesty has ordered from Vancouver Island, renowned for its straight, tall fir trees, new masts for the yacht "Victoria and Albert." The photograph on the left shows the two logs chosen to fill the King's order. One has been cut octagonally, for shipment to England in that condition; two axemen are about to start cutting the second. One of the logs is 106 feet long with a twenty-inch top; the other is 96 feet long with a 22-inch top.

in Morwenstow Church in 1904. I saw him there, as well as Mr. Lane, on that occasion. Just now I have been dipping into my copy of his "Musa Verticordia," which he presented to me himself and inscribed with



By Appointment to
His Majesty The King

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(Continued.)

his name. Its title, by the way, derives from a passage in Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" about a Roman Temple to Venus Verticordia, who (to translate the Latin) "made married men kind to their wives." I happened to open the book at a page containing versions of Spanish folk-rhymes, one of which may likewise provide matter for humorous comment among married men—

Women and horses (so my memories teach)
Have intimate resemblance each to each;
Both need a master hand, to keep their thought
From crooked ways, to journey as it ought.

To return to the present Lord Latymer's book—though no expert on the sport myself, never having stalked anything more formidable than a mouse or a wasp, I have found it very enjoyable from the general reader's point of view, owing to its terse and vivid descriptions, and its many side-lights on the ways of beasts and birds. Thus we get a dramatic account of a typical stag-fight, and, in a chapter called "Some Queer Things," several instances of deer being frightened by flying geese, whose cry resembled that of staghounds. Other interesting passages relate to the wild cats of Ross-shire, and the murderous habits of golden eagles, which it is illegal to kill. The New Zealand section of the book should be useful to stalkers visiting for the first time an unfamiliar country "much too big and fierce, too variable in its moods, for trifling." The Westland deer, we learn, are descended from Scottish deer turned down in Otago about 1880.

Here it may be fitting to name other notable sporting books published recently (but not yet "bagged" by the reviewer), such as the Duke of Portland's "MEMOIRS OF RACING AND HUNTING" (Faber; 25s.); "GAME BIRDS, BEASTS, AND FISHES." Natural History for Sportsmen. By Eric Parker. With over eighty illustrations. Lonsdale Library (Seeley Service; 15s.); "SPORT." By Lord Dorchester (Rich and Cowan; 7s. 6d.); "SHARK! SHARK!" Thirty Years of Shark-Hunting. By William E. Young (Hurst and Blackett; 18s.); "PADDOCK PERSONALITIES." By J. Fairfax Blakeborough (Hutchinson; 12s. 6d.); "SALAR THE SALMON." By Henry Williamson (Faber; 7s. 6d.); and "EXMOOR, THE RIDING PLAYGROUND OF ENGLAND." By Cecil Aldin (Witherby; 8s. 6d.). As accomplished riders, the Duke of Gloucester and his bride will scarcely need for themselves (though they may like to know of it for others) the new edition of "PRACTICAL HORSEMANSHIP." By Captain J. L. M. Barrett. With Photographs, Sketches, and Diagrams (Witherby; 6s.). There

are chapters on children's riding lessons and the relative merits of "side-saddle or astride" for women.

Space restrictions compel me to be reluctantly brief regarding a batch of books which carry the reader north of Tweed with various objects in view. First comes an attractive series of compact studies under the general heading, "The Voice of Scotland." There are to be ten volumes in all, of which I have so far received the following four: "THE LION AND THE UNICORN": What England Has Meant to Scotland. By Eric Linklater; "LITERATURE

Mr. Power, I notice, confidently attributes to Christopher North (John Wilson) the famous "Canadian Boat-Song," with "its last inimitable line" that sums up the tragedy of the Highland Clearances—

And we in dreams behold the Hebrides.

The authorship of this lovely poem, which, as Mr. Power remarks, "would keep the writer's name alive as long as Scotland exists," was mysteriously hushed up, and is highly debatable—a literary mystery of the first order. I happen to know of a forthcoming book in which the question will be thoroughly thrashed out, for I was with its author in Scotland last year. The depopulation of the Highland glens, and their restriction as game preserves, is a very controversial subject discussed in many of the books here mentioned, from very divergent standpoints. Lord Latymer's views, for example, contrast strongly with those of Mr. Edwin Muir, whose book I mention below.

One of my old literary friendships—now, unhappily, somewhat remote both in time and distance—is recalled to me by Mr. Linklater's allusion to his Orkney ancestors, where he writes: "Mr. Storer Clouston, the historian of Orkney, has truly said that Orkney never derived any benefit from its association with Scotland till Scottish authority was swallowed by England." My own memories of Clouston, long before he retired to his northern fastness and added history and heraldry to his exploits in fiction, are associated with Toynbee Hall and bygone chambers in Clifford's Inn. The islands in whose civic life he is now a prominent figure find honourable mention in another book—"SCOTTISH JOURNEY." By Edwin Muir (Heinemann; 7s. 6d.). This work, written, I think, from a Socialist standpoint, and suggesting that the national movement is not enough, denounces industrialism and paints a gloomy picture of Scotland's economic condition. In Orkney, however, the author found prosperity, due mostly to scientific farming and small holdings. "The life on these little farms," he says, "fulfils all the claims that Mr. Belloc and Mr. Chesterton make for their theory of Distributism. But it is a life quite eccentric to the economic life of modern civilisation; . . . it represented the only desirable form of life that I found in all my journey through Scotland."

A more inspiring impression of the country, or part thereof, is conveyed in "PUPPETS INTO SCOTLAND." By Walter Wilkinson (Bles; 5s.)—describing the latest tour of the travelling marionette showman whose previous books won praise from Arnold Bennett, D. H. Lawrence, and J. B. Priestley. From what I have seen of them, I should say this new one is well up to standard.—C. E. B.



AN AUSTRALIAN CRAFTSMAN WHO FOLLOWS PICTURES IN "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS": MR. CHARLES HARRISON WORKING ON A MODEL OF THE "ROYAL SOVEREIGN."

Detailed scale models of old ships are made by Mr. Charles Harrison, of Point Lonsdale, Victoria, from the timber of ships wrecked round the coast. He works after pictures which appear in this journal, and is seen engaged on a model of the "Royal Sovereign," following our illustration of September 6, 1930. The hull is wholly constructed of teak; the guns and pulleys are made of old brass with a lathe.

AND OATMEAL": What Literature Has Meant to Scotland. By William Power; "SCOTLAND'S INNER MAN": A History of Scots Food and Cookery. By Victor MacClure; and "WHISKY AND SCOTLAND": A Spiritual and Practical Survey. By Neil M. Gunn (Routledge; 5s. each). These books seem to me to be extremely well done, and, now that the question of Scottish nationalism is so much discussed, they will, I think, be widely read. It would have been helpful, for purposes of reference, if they had been indexed.

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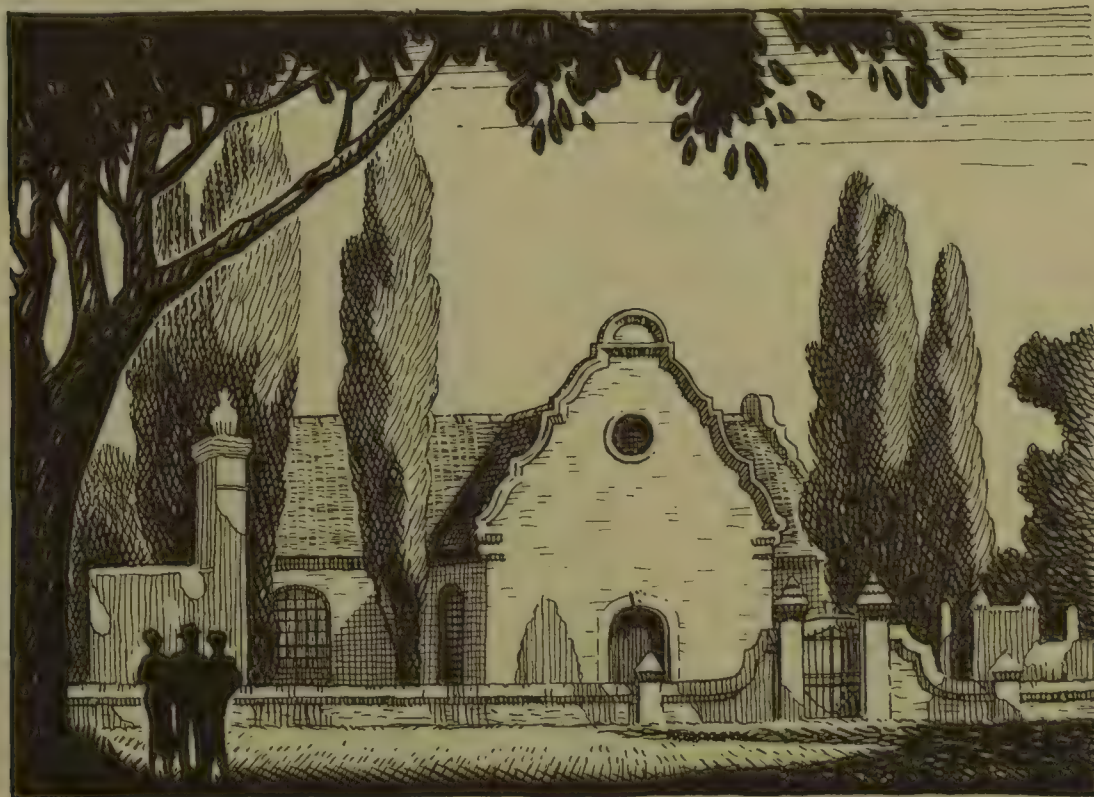
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“Three scenes are outstanding in my mind. The first is at the Eastern Cataract of the Victoria Falls, majestically enhanced by its double rainbow. There silhouetted against the torrent of rushing waters was a small bush in its winter nakedness, isolated upon a rocky crag. The second experience occurred when a new appreciation of infinity came to me at Rhodes’ grave in the Matopos. My third experience occurred in the dusk at Paarl in front of the stately pile of the Dutch Reformed Church with the colour of the evening sky behind it.”

These are the impressions, recently recorded, of a cultured and widely-travelled woman. Her reactions to the South African scene epitomise in a new way the mental stimulus derived from travel in this land of realities,

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FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

By HARTLEY WITHERS.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND EFFICIENCY.

"LABOUR," said the Labour Party's election manifesto, "has already put before the country boldly and clearly schemes of public ownership for the efficient conduct in the national interest of banking, coal and its products, transport, electricity, iron and steel and cotton. It has also declared for the public ownership of land," etc. From the point of view of the City, the most interesting feature in this comprehensive programme is the proposal to transfer the ownership of the banks to the State, so that their business may be conducted efficiently in the national interest. How far would such ownership be really conducive to efficiency?

Before this question can be answered with any degree of certainty, it is important to consider what are the qualities that an efficient banking system has to show; and chief among these we may surely place safety, quickness, and adaptability. If the slightest breath of suspicion gets into the heads of bank depositors about the safety of the money that they have handed over to the care of the banks, the way is opened to the development of the sort of disaster that lately happened in America, where the first thing that Mr. Roosevelt had to do when he took office as President was to close all the banks

in the country, to save the strong ones from the ruin that threatened them owing to loss of public confidence, due to suspicions aroused by the position of the weak ones. As to speed in working, any delays in the ordinary routine working of the banks would inflict the gravest inconveniences on all kinds of business; and adaptability, the power to meet the changing demands of enterprise as new methods

their money back from the State-owned banks, and they did not happen to be in a position to pay it, then the State could come to the rescue with a fresh supply of newly printed money, and the run would be stopped.

But would this measure restore confidence and stop the run? On the contrary, it would be much more likely to make it worse. For this process of

meeting emergencies by means of the printing press is the beginning of the horrors of inflation, the effects of which were so disastrous in Germany and other countries on the Continent in the years of unsettlement after the war. Inflation happens when money is created so fast that its buying power is reduced by a headlong rise in the price of goods and services; and its effect on the public mind is to make everybody want to get rid of their money and turn it into goods or (if they can) into some kind of safer foreign money. The notion that the State could restore confidence in banks that it owned by printing fresh money for them is thus a most dangerous delusion. When one

has to pay a thousand pounds or so for a chop, with the prospect that two thousand pounds will be the price to-morrow, financial and general chaos is the result.

This means to say that the State-owned banks, if they hope to retain the confidence of depositors, will have to conduct their business on the lines of safety and caution that a century of experience and

[Continued overleaf.]

A STREAMLINED FERRY-BOAT: A NEW TYPE OF CRAFT WHICH OPERATES FROM PORTLAND, MAINE, U.S.A. To the long list of transporters that are streamlined—from ships to motor-cars, and from aeroplanes to railway trains and speed-boats—must now be added this streamlined ferry-boat. It is claimed that it is the first craft of its kind.

are introduced and new fields of activity are opened up, is evidently a first essential in any efficient monetary machine.

With regard to safety, it might seem at first sight that banks owned and conducted by the State would be the very safest that could be imagined, because they would have the credit and resources of the Government behind them. If people wanted

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brought within the reach of all.

By these two developments, the capitalist system, so often described by its critics as broken down and moribund, has been given a new lease of life in the country which has worked it most successfully, for itself and for human progress. The Fixed Trust principle is a young though lusty plant, but it is clear already that it will do great work by making investment simpler and safer for those to whom stock markets and security movements are a baffling mystery, and by enormously increasing the numbers of the army of capitalists with a stake in their country's fortunes.

Hartley Withers.

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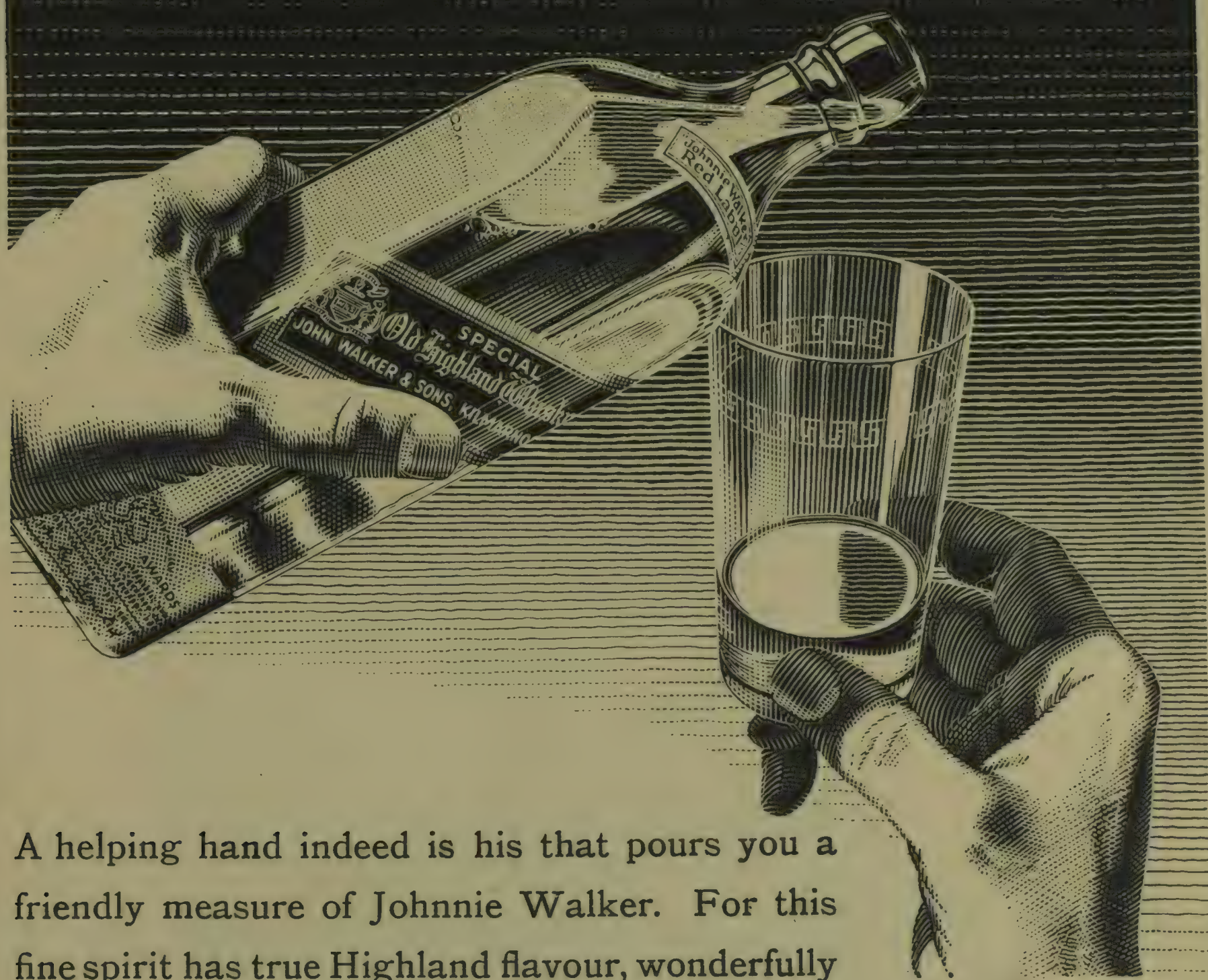
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(Continued.)

tradition has taught to those who now manage our banking system. They lend money that we entrust to them only to such borrowers whom they believe to be carrying on some business that is likely to pay, because it meets some demand from the public, and who may therefore be expected to be able to pay back the money in due course. By thus financing profitable industry the banks perform their twofold function of taking care of our money and using it to promote enterprises of a kind that we want; and at the same time are ready to meet our demands if we want our money.

But this humdrum, though by no means simple, kind of banking is not at all to the taste of our Socialist friends. They want to use our money not in promoting industries that satisfy our tastes, but in encouraging those that they think to be socially desirable. In other words, we, the general buying public, are no longer to decide by our purchases as to what sort of goods and services are to be produced. This most important problem is to be settled by some official committee which is supposed to be going to know, much better than we can, what is good for us. "It is necessary," wrote that learned and influential Socialist teacher, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, in one of his numerous pamphlets, "it is necessary to socialise the joint-stock banks, in order to control the distribution of the available credit among different industries and businesses, and so ensure its use to develop those industries whose development is most in the public interest."

There is no need to dwell on the unpleasant possibilities involved by this system, under which the direction of credit would be controlled by a political body, with power to swing it in such a manner as to serve political purposes. As to the question of the safety of the banks with which we are now concerned, we learn, again on the authority of Mr. Cole, that we must make up our minds to put up with less of it. In his "Next Ten Years in British Social and Economic Policy," he tells us that the socialised banking service "will have, at the risk of additional risk, to pay more regard to the merits of the enterprise and less to the question of security. State banking," he adds, "will be not quite so safe as joint-stock banking has become; but there is fortunately an ample margin of reasonable safety within which additional risks can be incurred." How long that margin would last, with the money of depositors

lent to meritorious (from the Socialist point of view) but possibly unprofitable enterprises, is a matter on which much might be said. But public confidence does not ask for more or less safety. It wants the real thing; and it seems strange, so soon after our banks and their customers gave proofs of mutual confidence that astonished all the world, to propose to weaken this priceless benefit by introducing a system which, on the admission of one of its most distinguished advocates, will be "not quite so safe."

As to quickness and adaptability, it is no disparagement to our excellent Civil Service, that does so well the work that is its legitimate job, to point out that these qualities are the very last thing that we have any right to ask from it. The banks can and do make quick decisions, because speed is part of the service that the public expects from them, and because, when they make mistakes, the loss falls on the shareholders and is washed out in the great volume of satisfactory transactions. But if a Government servant had to decide whether a doubtful cheque drawn on his branch was to be honoured or "referred to drawer," he could never give a customer the benefit of a doubt, because he would be facing the responsibility of risking public funds. The whole system would inevitably—in time, if not at once—be complicated by an accumulation of forms and ceremonies, such as have been found necessary in all offices subject to official routine, and to the responsibility that weighs so heavily on officials that they have to protect themselves by avoiding and postponing it as far and as long as possible.

With regard to adaptability, we find the same obstacles in the way. Government service has to be done by rules and regulations that apply to all matters to be dealt with, wherever they may crop up. If once any elasticity were permitted, there would be complaints of unfair and differential treatment. This fact accounts for what seem to be absurd and exasperating anomalies in the treatment of matters, such as income-tax collection, which seem simple to the taxpayer, who forgets that there are thousands of others, and that the system adopted has to apply to all. If new conditions arise, they have either to be fitted into the existing rules or the rules have to be modified. Either process takes time, and in banking matters adaptability that takes time is a serious clog on business.

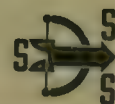
THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ROMEO AND JULIET," AT THE NEW.

MISS PEGGY ASHCROFT gives a superb performance as Juliet. She has the air of youth, combined with the technique that only comes from years of experience and most playgoers have long since ceased to expect. Her appearance on the balcony is a thing of sheer beauty, delighting the eye and stirring the imagination. One almost heard her heart beating, as, with dewy eyes, she stood gazing at the moon. It is doubtful if Juliet can ever have been better played. Mr. Laurence Olivier, though a trifle unequal, makes a fine Romeo; and while Mr. John Gielgud, as Mercutio, never touches the unforgettable performance of Mr. Leon Quartermaine in the rôle, he need fear comparison with no other actor. Miss Edith Evans makes the Nurse another outstanding figure in a magnificent production. Motley deserve the highest possible praise not only for their *décor*, but the ingenuity of their "sets," which enable the scenes to be changed with remarkable rapidity.

"ESPIONAGE," AT THE APOLLO.

Mr. Walter Hackett, in his new comedy, offers us secret service agents not as single spies but in battalions. The opening act, the three scenes of which are laid in the corridor of a sleeping-car, the restaurant, and four of the sleeping-compartments, serves to introduce the characters, most of whom are busy spying on each other. The hero, played with a nice sense of comedy by Mr. Edwin Styles, having had his passport stolen, passes himself off as the husband of one of the passengers. As this lady is played by Miss Marion Lorne, her alarm when she finds a strange man proposing to share her sleeping-compartment may be imagined. During this act an important letter is stolen, and one of the characters is murdered. In the second act Mr. J. H. Roberts, who has been posing as a steward, reveals himself as a secret service agent and sets about discovering not only the murderer but the missing letter. Though it has some extremely amusing moments, this act is too long drawn out. The plot, though not very credible, is ingenious enough, but, unfortunately, in the third act it peters out. Mr. Hackett has collected a brilliant cast, and his dialogue is, as always, amusing, but the play is not one of his best efforts.



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THE WORLD OF THE THEATRE.

By IVOR BROWN.

SOME THOUGHTS ON ROMEO.

THERE was once a music-hall song whose chorus began "Row me on the river, Romeo, Row me, Romeo." There probably still is some such ballad. For the pun is so obvious that it can hardly perish, and the name of Romeo has become synonymous with "lover." Mention Romeo, and what other words spring to mind? "Balcony," "orchard," "moonlight," "embraces," and "kisses." But now for some surprises. Let us turn to a Shakespeare Concordance. The word "embrace" occurs only once in "Romeo and Juliet," and the word "kiss" is used sparingly—less often, in fact, in this great tragedy of love than in "The Taming of the Shrew," a comedy with precious little love in it. If you go—as you should—to see "Romeo and Juliet," at the New Theatre, it may astonish you to rediscover how little love-making there is in the play. There is the first kiss at the masquerade, which seems almost like an intellectual conceit, surrounded as it is by so many verbal conceits and so much prettiness of the sonneteer. At the close, Romeo dies on a kiss when Juliet is in the tomb, and earlier he leaves her chamber with—

Farewell, farewell; one kiss and I'll descend.

For the most part, lips are engaged upon the poetry of love and not on its physical practice. It is the same in "Antony and Cleopatra," the great tragedy of

mature and sensual passion, as "Romeo and Juliet" is the great tragedy of young and sensuous devotion. (Cleopatra could never speak Juliet's line: "Think true love acted simple modesty.") As Mr. Granville-Barker has put it in his admirable introduction to his "Prefaces to Shakespeare"—

Not till the story takes its tragic plunge and sex is drowned in deeper passion are they ever intimately together; till he is brought to her dying, there has been occasion for but one embrace. Contrast this with a Cleopatra planned to the advantage of the actress to-day.

Exactly. And contrast Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" with "One of the World's Great Love Stories" as the cinema would show it. In contemporary plays, and far more in contemporary films, we are accustomed to "the linked sweetness long drawn out" of passionate embraces and of lingering kisses. "One kiss and I'll descend." Hollywood would never let Romeo leave Juliet's chamber thus austere. In Shakespeare, although the whole air may be charged with fire, although the temper of the scene be tingling with love's ecstasy or love's despair, there is but the smallest physical display of love.

Yet there could be the grossest indecency of conversation. I am always a little revolted by the contrast of Mercutio's unbridled coarseness with the innocent beauty of the star-crossed lovers and their young and blameless infatuation. But it did not apparently offend the Elizabethans that Mercutio should be thus salacious in his wit. At the same time, the show of love could not be made in any amplitude or detail. The reason was plain and imperative. The

presence of the boy-actor in the girl's part forbade it. What we are vulgarly used to call "sex-appeal" could not be flaunted. It must remain an idea conveyed in the loveliest images of passionate verse. We hear all about the sex-appeal of Romeo's

(Continued overleaf.)



"A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL" REVIVED AT THE PLAYHOUSE: THE FAMOUS DIVORCE COURT SCENE; WITH GREER GARSON AS PEGGY ADMASTON AND FRANKLIN DYALL AS SIR ROBERT FYFFE, K.C., M.P.

"A Butterfly on the Wheel" was first produced in 1911. The play culminates in an unusually realistic Divorce Court scene, when an innocent woman is subjected to a merciless cross-examination.

Romeo and Juliet are seldom alone together; never for long but in the balcony scene; and in this, the most famous of love scenes, they are kept from all contact with each other. Consider "Antony and Cleopatra." Here is a tragedy of sex without one single scene of sexual appeal. . . .

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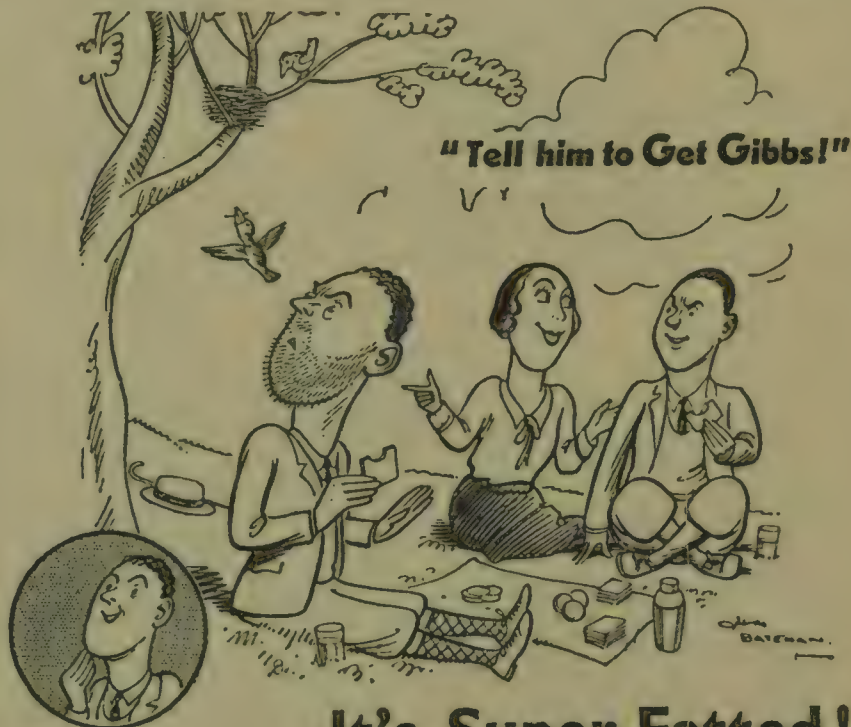
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Continued.]

first love, the dark and flashing Rosaline, as of Juliet, his second, though she is consistently given a more ethereal tribute—

Her eyes in heaven

Would through the airy region stream so bright

That birds would sing and think it were not night.

The dramatist with a cast of one sex only had to keep his kisses few and ceremonial, and rely upon description for the essential ardours of his lovers; otherwise the absurd, the unseemly, or the downright ugly might ensue upon the stage.

Now, that is one reason why the acting of "Romeo and Juliet" offers peculiar difficulties. A modern audience, whose members probably go to the films and gaze on glutinous celluloid kisses by the hour, as well as attending plays of our own time in which embraces may be frequent and even furious, inevitably feels a kind of chilliness about Shakespeare's lovers. "Chilly!" you may say. "What about Juliet's frankness of passionate declaration in the speech beginning 'Gallop apace, ye fiery-footed steeds?'" But frankly passionate speech is not the same thing as frankly passionate conduct—not, at least, to an audience who are used to the quite shameless parades of sex-appeal in the plays and films of their own period. We are as little used to the poetry of love on the stage as the Elizabethans were to the physical picture of it. The average playgoer at "Romeo and Juliet" permits this lovely noise to float around him; he or she probably does not bother with exact meanings. Consequently, the exquisite ardours conveyed in the speeches of Romeo and Juliet may pass us by; the fact that they are not behaving with the

physical freedom of film stars makes the modern audience wonder whether they are really in love at all.

It is a fact, I believe, that the modern Romeo rarely gets ecstatic notices after a first night. He is usually said to lack fire or poetry or the lyric note. Mr. Laurence Olivier, who played Romeo at the New Theatre, was deemed by several critics to miss something, and I myself felt something of the kind, while

I appreciated many points of his performance. When I was thinking the matter over, it occurred to me that he was really the victim of our altered standards in erotic exhibition. We have come to expect the Romeos to be for ever clutching and clasping and kissing their Juliets; otherwise we cannot credit them with a leaping pulse. But in Shakespeare's theatre there was no such behaviour; the pulse beat in the poetry and the fervours were in the lines, not on the

lips. So, while we can always be agreeably stirred by the porcelain beauty of a Juliet or sharply moved by such an airy grace of ecstasy and suffering as Miss Peggy Ashcroft displays, we are apt to think Romeo inadequate in love, because our standards have been coarsened.

That is a theory which may account for a certain critical coolness to which Romeos always seem liable in these days. I shall be the more interested to see how Mr. Gielgud fares when he takes over the part. In the meantime, we have at the New Theatre an extremely intelligent presentation of this lovely but difficult piece, the stupidity of whose plot continually fights against the loveliness of its language. Mr. Gielgud, who opened as Mercutio, cut a faultless caper in that capering part; Miss Edith Evans made the Nurse a grand piece of mortality. It can be argued that these two parts should not dominate, and did. Well, they were grand to watch, and the fault—if it is a fault—lies partly with the author, who possibly knew not what he did when he made and removed Mercutio. I surmise that Mr. Olivier will find his work easier as well as shorter when he has exchanged the sighs of Romeo for the sallies of Mercutio: the latter is an easier part in which to score.



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Some American critics have not hesitated to give it as their opinion that the Lunts' production of "Taming of the Shrew" is frankly "slapstick." Certain it is that the costumes are bright; that Christopher Sly is more tipsy even than he is wont to be; and that dwarfs and acrobats are called in to give the play something of the carnival spirit. Another ingenious introduction is a human "horse," which provides occasion for new laughs. Whatever the criticism, the greatest interest will be evident in London when the Lunts bring the production to this country, as it is understood they will.

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THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S.

LONG-JUMPERS.

A FRIEND of mine the other day made frantic efforts to convince me that the views which I have expressed on more than one occasion in these pages, on the effects of use and disuse in shaping the bodies of animals, were entirely wrong. I may say I listened with quite exemplary patience to his arguments, which I found were based on nothing more substantial than second-hand opinions. He cited, of course, the case of the blacksmith's arm, which has been used as a weapon with almost nauseating frequency. It is urged that the greater size and strength of this arm, as compared with that of a man of sedentary occupation, is purely fugitive and cannot be transmitted to his children. Therefore it follows "acquired characters," or the effects of "use," cannot be regarded as agencies in the evolution of new types.

Darwin and the "Darwinians" found a satisfying solution of the mystery surrounding the origin of the immensely varied types of living bodies in the variations constantly shown in the different organs of the body. These variations are most easily seen in external organs, such as in the limbs, for example, when comparing a large number of individuals of any given species. It is assumed that such variations are "fortuitous." By "natural selection," those with the longest wings or legs scored an advantage



A KANGAROO—SHOWING THE GREAT DISPROPORTION EXISTING BETWEEN THE FORE- AND THE HIND-LIMBS: THE FORMER USED WHEN THE ANIMAL IS MOVING ABOUT IN A LEISURELY WAY OR IS FEEDING; AND THE HIND-LIMBS USED WHEN THE ANIMAL IS PROCEEDING AT SPEED, WHEN IT MAY COVER UP TO THIRTY FEET AT A BOUND.

Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.

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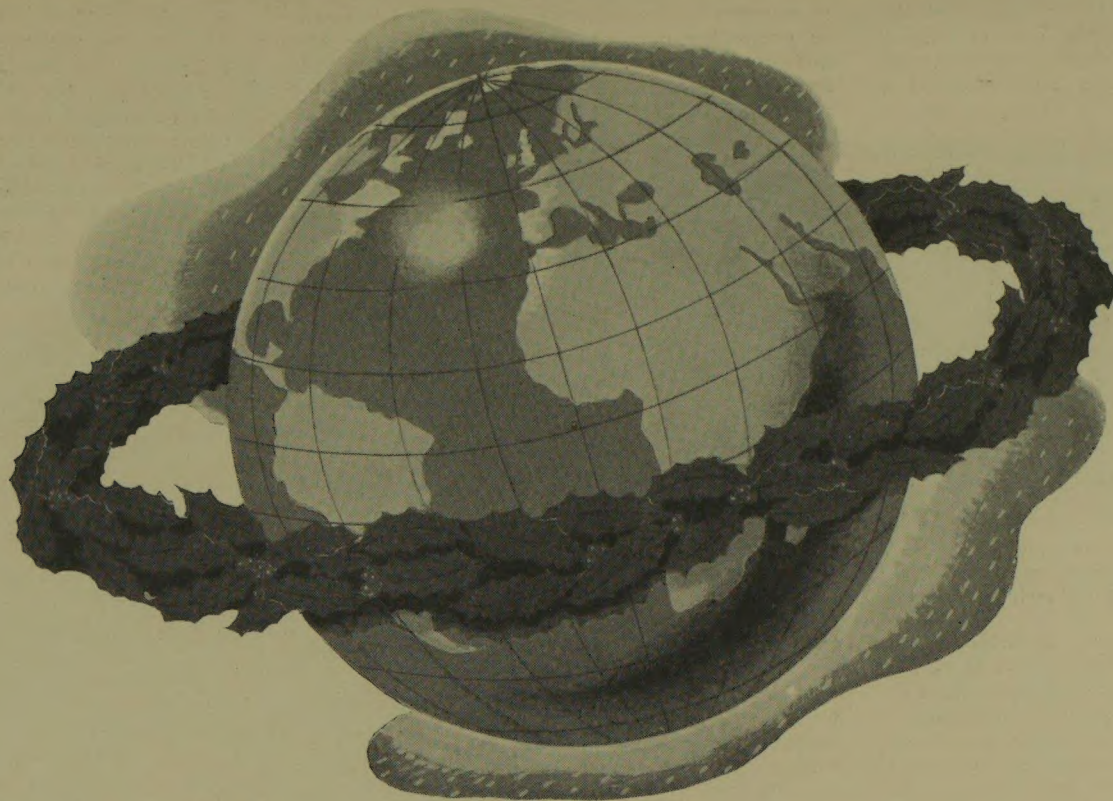
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over the shorter-legged or winged members, and in course of time replaced them in the "struggle for existence." As a matter of fact, these variations are far too small to have any survival value in such postulated competition. We may, then, rule out variations of this kind as agents in the "Origin of Species."

There are doubtless many agencies at work in moulding the bodies of animals. But all the available evidence seems to show that use and disuse play the principal part. To get a grip of the way this comes about, let us take note of a vitally important physiological factor. We say that we eat to live: we eat to repair the tissues wasted in the performance of their functions. Certain it is that fasting, voluntary or enforced, causes exhaustion and emaciation. On the other hand, the satisfaction of the periodic desire for food not only enables the several organs of the body to maintain their activities, but enables it to grow, passing through the several stages we define as infancy, childhood, and adolescence to the adult: when the full stature is attained. What determines the term of growth or the rate of growth, we do not know. But the man of 5 ft. 4 in. and the man of 6 ft. 4 in. both become adult at the same time.

The conversion of the food eaten into living tissue is a somewhat mysterious matter. Suffice it to say in the process of digestion it is at last reduced to a condition resembling salad-cream. And this is taken up by special vessels and poured into the bloodstream at the subclavian veins. Most of this nutrient material will be taken up by those tissues which have been most exhausted by work. The rest will get what is left, in proportion to their need. Hence organs or parts of organs but little or not at all used will gradually become starved and reduced to the state of vestiges and finally disappear. We can, in this light, understand the evolution of flightless birds. Living under conditions where flight was unnecessary, the wings were not used. But in proportion as the wings became reduced, so the legs increased in size, though it may take tens of thousands of years to bring these changes about.

[Continued overleaf.]



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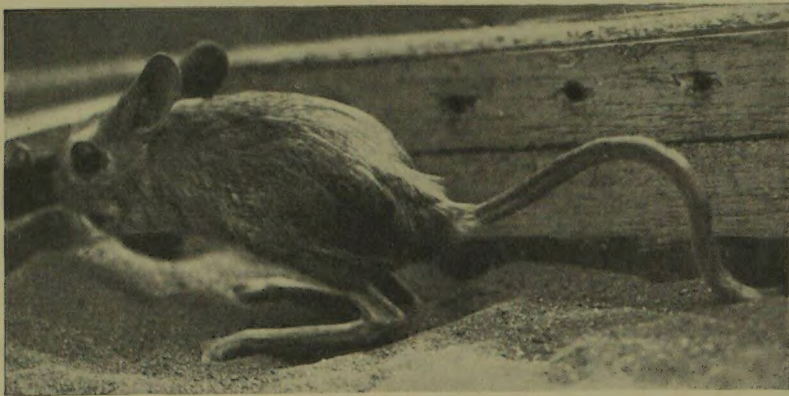


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(Continued.)

Let me now take one or two instances of the effects of use as reflected in the case of leaping mammals. Here, as with the birds, groups not even remotely related to one another have assumed a



A JERBOA: AN ANIMAL IN NO WAY RELATED TO THE KANGAROO, BUT PROGRESSING IN THE SAME FASHION, BY LEAPING; AND WITH HIND-LIMBS ADAPTED IN A SIMILAR WAY.—[Photographs by D. Seth-Smith.]

precisely similar form. In some cases the whole framework of the body, and in others parts of the body, have been transformed in response to like stimuli from like causes: resulting in a "convergence" of development bringing to pass close superficial resemblances between totally unrelated types—as between the hawk tribe and the owls, for example.

As touching leaping mammals, I refer only to such as, during this form of locomotion, use the hind-legs only. The great grey kangaroo may attain to a weight of as much as 200 lb., and can cover nearly thirty yards at a bound when in full career. Hence it is clear that the stresses and strains to which these limbs are subjected are considerable. Their great size bears witness to this. The fore-limbs are comparatively feeble. But be it noted they are still used

as supports to the body when the animal is feeding, or proceeding only at a walking-pace. The hind-quarters are then lifted by the great tail and thrust forward on either side of the supporting fore-legs.

The size of the limbs and tail is evidently in proportion to their use. When these leaping legs come to be examined, it is found that the greatest strains have fallen on the great fourth toe. The hind-toe has been completely starved out of existence, and a like fate is overtaking the second and third toes; while the fifth toe, though still fairly large, is evidently in process of absorption.

By way of contrast, let us take next the jerboas. These are rodents progressing, like the kangaroos, by leaping, as witness the great size of the hind-limbs. These differ from the hind-limbs of the kangaroo, however, in some interesting particulars, for they have three

toes of nearly equal size. which form the sole of a walking foot, have fused together to form a single shaft, as in the birds, and from like causes. But the fore-foot of the jerboa, unlike that of the kangaroo, has almost ceased to be used as a support to the body; hence has become so reduced as to make it necessary to hunt for it under the fur. Its main function is to hold food, after the manner of

a squirrel. Here again we have size proportionate to use. The tail, like that of the kangaroo, is conspicuously long, and is used when resting as a support for the body; but after a different manner from that of its marsupial counterpart, since it is then thrown into an upturned loop. The Cape jumping hare is another leaping rodent. It shows an earlier stage in the development of the highly specialised leaping limbs just described; for the bones of the sole of the foot are relatively short and there are five toes. A leaping-foot of an astonishingly different structure, that of the tarsius, I hope to deal with on another occasion.



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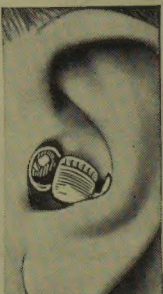
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